

Sherrill, Geo. F. Clerk, John J. Collier, Register, Allen B. Halling, Treasurer, John J. Conover, Auditor, John C. Palmer, Judge of Probate, John C. Palmer, Surveyor.

South Branch, Charles Kellogg, Supervisor, North Branch, Frank Lee, Supervisor, Maple Forest, Wm. S. Chalker, Supervisor, Grayling, O. Palmer, Supervisor, Crawford, Wm. S. Chalker, Supervisor.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Pastor, A. J. Alexander, Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock and 7:30 p. m. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DENISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 365, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

HELVETIA LODGE, No. 340, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 103, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. R. Kitchner, President.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 197. Meets every Tuesday evening in each month.

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CONGRESS AT WORK.

LVIITH NATIONAL LAW-MAKING BODY IN SESSION.

Great Throng Assemble at the Capitol to Witness the Opening—Henderson Re-Elected Speaker of the House—Large Amount of Work in Sight.

Washington correspondence.

The opening of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress at noon Monday drew to the capitol a great throng of spectators eager to witness the scene of animation which marked the annual re-assembling of the national lawmakers.

Although the actual work of the two houses was not to begin until 2 o'clock, the historic old structure—now furnished from end to end until it shone with marble, gilt and rich decorations, vast as a city—was thronged with people as an ideal day to bring out the public—sunny and warm, with just enough breeze from the south to lull the eyes of the throng.

Some of which were raised for the first time since the adjournment of Congress nine months ago.

Senators and members began arriving early in the day and there was the usual handshaking among old friends and informal talk of the work ahead. The veteran Senator from Iowa, Mr. Allison, was one of the first to reach the Senate wing and resume his work as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Senator Joseph A. McKim, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, was another early arrival and soon had a circle of his Democratic colleagues in the cloak room discussing the session's program.

Speaker Henderson did not reach the House wing until shortly before the session opened and remained in his private office conferring with members during the formalities preceding his reelection as Speaker.

Since the adjournment of the Senate last spring the chamber has been redecorated and resplendent. The principal features of its beauty and individuality have been retained, but they have been added to by the artistic decorations. A bright green carpet with old-gold figures has taken the place of the old-gold carpet of the Congress, and the desks and furnishings of the chamber have been notably improved.

The very handsome interior of the hall of Representatives added much to the impressiveness of the general scene at the south end of the capitol when Alexander McDowell of Pennsylvania called.

Speaker Henderson at his desk.

The new House of Representatives to order at noon. The vast chamber had been repainted, regilded and completely refurnished during the recess, and many changes made for the comfort and convenience both of the members and spectators.

The Senate was called to order by President Pro Tem. Freer, and Speaker Henderson again held the gavel in the House. In the Senate, Dietrich and Milford, Nebraska; Gibson, Montana; and Kittredge, South Dakota, were sworn in as Senators.

After the usual recitations and the appointment of a committee the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Kyle.

The House organized, members drew seats and then adjourned.

Congress did not adjourn Monday out of respect to the late President McKinley, as not until it heard the President's message Tuesday did it know officially that Mr. McKinley was dead.

Plenty of Work Ahead.

Congress has plenty of work ahead. This growing nation of ours has furnished a vast amount of material for its statesmen to weave into laws for the advancement of the people and the betterment of those across the sea who are dependent upon the United States government.

With the legacy of uncompleted work bequeathed by the last Congress and the problems which since then have arisen the program is truly a formidable one. Following are some of the more important subjects this Congress will have to consider:

Commercial treaties desired by foreign countries and tariff revision demanded by sections of this country.

The new Hay-Hunnicutt Isthmian Canal treaty and necessary legislation authorizing the construction of the canal.

Various subjects schemes to foster American shipbuilding.

The proposed Pacific cable to the Philippines.

Reduction of the taxes in view of the treasury surplus.

Legislation for Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Amendments to strengthen the Interstate Commerce law.

Re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law.

Legislation to deport or control anarchists and guard the President and the cabinet.

Legislation for the irrigation of arid lands in the West.

Legislation of trusts.

Creation of a department of commerce and industry, whose chief shall be given a place in the cabinet.

In addition to these important things are the rivers and harbors bill, the plan for a greater navy, the possible admission of a new State to be formed by the union of Oklahoma and Indian territory, an additional tax on the oleomargarine industry, pension bills for the widows of William McKinley and Benjamin Harrison, and Senator Cullom's plan to erect a national memorial to Lincoln.

Just what will come out of the hopper in the end is hard to say so early, but both sides in the tariff fight are up and doing.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

FROM ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds makes himself morally accessory to murder before he is tried.

The merit system of making the appointments in the executive branch of the government is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system.

The policy of the government should be to aid irrigation in the several States and Territories.

Indecently must be treated as the hand-maiden of protection.

The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations.

The well-being of the wageworker is a prime consideration.

Ships work for their own countries just as railroads work for their terminal points.

The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity.

We can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to us.

It is not true that the rich have grown richer and the poor have grown poorer.

The personal equation is the most important factor in a business transaction.

Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. The capitalist may be short of his luxuries, but the wageworker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in the world.

There is not a locality fitted for self-government which has not received it.

Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are.

Great corporations exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions.

If the farmer and the wageworker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too.

The rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Wants Changes in Subtreasuries—Comptroller William B. Ridenour, in his report to Congress Monday, commenting on the present system of subtreasuries the Comptroller calls attention to the disadvantages and derangements its operations cause in financial matters.

"There could be no better illustration of this than its operations in the last few months. The result has been to needlessly lock up and take out of circulation vast sums of money just at a time when it was badly needed for moving crops and transacting the regular business of the country. The relief afforded by the purchase of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury only partially and temporarily meets the difficulty."

The report says the authorized capital stock of the 4,270 national banking associations in existence on Oct. 31, 1901, was \$103,084,465. By Dec. 13, 1901, with an increase of \$30,721,800, thirteen associations, with capital stock of \$1,060,000, were placed in charge of receivers. Thirty-nine associations were placed in voluntary liquidation. The number of reporting associations increased from 3,942 on Dec. 13, 1900, to 4,221 on Sept. 30, 1901.

The aggregate resources reached a higher point than ever before in the history of the national banking system—namely, \$5,605,347,204.96—an increase since Sept. 5, 1900, of \$1,047,208,795.67.

On Feb. 13, 1900, the aggregate amount of paid-in capital of 3,404 banks reporting was \$915,084,465. By Dec. 13, 1901, with an increase of \$30,721,800, there was an increase of capital to \$945,806,265.45.

At date of last report there was \$1,221 banks, their paid-in capital stock is shown to have been \$1,553,341,880.

National banks held the greatest amount of individual deposits during the year ending on July 15, 1902—namely, \$2,041,897,428.

Liabilities on Dec. 13, 1901, aggregated \$2,623,307,521, and at date of last report \$2,637,753,233.

Manager, Frank Seloe is leaving to return to his Chicago club.

Ned Haulan, manager of the Brooklyn team, is said to receive the enormous sum of \$12,500 for his services.

Young Peter Jackson, the colored boxer who is fast fighting his way to the front, has the reputation of having the hardest head of any fighter in the business.

John Higgins, the famous American trainer of race horses, who prepared Volodyovski for his victory in the English Derby, and who handled all the horses of William O. Whitney in England through the year, will soon return to the United States, and from his announced intention will remain in America.

All told Crescents possess no less than twelve world records in the trotting list. The all-time champion chestnut gelding, named the world's trotting record first to 2:02.3, at Cleveland, and then to 2:02.4, at Columbus, Ohio. He reduced the record to 2:03.4 at Brighton Beach, and his two heats there in 2:03.4 and 2:03.4, also constitute the fastest two-heat race ever trotted.

"Kid" McCoy is making considerable noise on the other side of the water. He has a deal at Jeffries, or any of the other big fighters who would like any of his game, at the same time offering to stop "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, the champion of England, in fifteen rounds.

President Hart of the Chicago club announces that he will favor a readoption of the agreement entered into by the National League managers before the present season opened, that no team shall begin its preliminary work before April 1, and that southern trips be done away with.

MAN WHO IS CREATING A NEW GOVERNMENT.



JUDGE WILLIAM H. TAFT

THIS picture of Judge Taft is said to be the best likeness of the first American Governor of the Philippine Islands, to whom has fallen the great task of making order out of chaos, substituting American methods for Spanish bribery, organizing courts and municipalities, giving the right to vote to those fit for the franchise, and, generally, "creating a government from the ground up" where nothing but semi-barbaric ideas of government have prevailed. Judge Taft is from Ohio, is a graduate of Yale, and is a son of Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney General under President Grant. He was judge of the United States Court of Appeals when appointed chairman of the Philippine Commission, from which he stepped into the governorship when that office was created.

WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The Deserter Husband Is One of Her Main Prosecutors.

The crime of having murdered her own child has been charged against Mrs. Elizabeth Howe Dale of Hoboken, N. J., a woman of good connections, of former good reputation, but for the past two years living separated from her husband, Harvey S. Dale, an insurance man of Chicago. Unfortunately Mrs. Dale formed an attachment for another man, Elbert Walker, a German, whom she met in Europe, and to this is due her condition, with her husband pressing against her the charge of murder.

Some seven years ago Harvey S. Dale and Elizabeth Howe were married in New York. Their relations were happy and harmonious until a little over two years ago, when Mrs. Dale began an infidelity.

Following are the principal items under the several departments which show increases or decreases as compared with the appropriations for the year 1902:

Congress, public printing, etc., increase \$30,000.

State Department, foreign intercourse, increase \$100,000.

Treasury Department, mints and assay office, increase \$100,000.

Public works, increase \$4,000,000.

Miscellaneous, increase \$1,000,000.

Department of Agriculture, increase \$2,000,000.

Department of Labor, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of Justice, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of Education, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Interior, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Navy, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Marine Corps, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Army, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the Fish and Game Commission, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Sciences, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Medicine, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Letters, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Arts, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Music, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

Department of the National Academy of Drama, salaries and expenses, increase \$100,000.

WHEAT REPORT GOOD

BULLETINS OF CROP CONDITIONS MOST ENCOURAGING

The Weather Throughout the Leading Grain-Growing States During the Month of November Was Favorable for Farm Work.

Following is the monthly official crop report. The month as a whole was dry, with temperatures averaging above the normal west of the Mississippi river, while to the eastward of the Mississippi it was colder than usual.

The whole winter wheat area has suffered to a greater or less extent from insufficient moisture during November. Winter wheat, is, however, reported in promising condition in Kansas, Missouri, and generally in Illinois. In central and eastern Missouri and generally throughout the Ohio valley and mid-Atlantic States the conditions of the crop are not promising, although it was somewhat improved by rains in the latter part of the month.

There were 4,270 national banks in existence Oct. 31. The total capital was \$103,084,465.

A ship subsidy is advocated by Mr. Gage. He proposes a bounty based on the mileage of American vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade.

This bounty would cost yearly, he says, about the cost of two battleships—close to \$9,000,000.

Last year we exported or sold, in merchandise, the value of \$1,487,744,931, while we imported only \$824,742,105. The excess of exports over imports was \$663,002,826.

The revenues of the government, he says, are too large. He advocates a reduction of \$50,000,000 a year. In this he suggests the abolition of the last of the war taxes, amounting to \$27,000,000 a year. These include an increased tax on liquors, tobacco, tea and mixed liquors.

Last year there were coined \$136,340,781.58. The mint earned \$10,410,352. He suggests that the limit of \$100,000,000 on subsidiary coin be increased.

The estimated production of gold in the United States last year was \$19,111,000. The world's production was \$227,544,700. The production of silver in the United States last year was \$35,741,140 in commercial value. The world's output of silver was \$110,854,000.

The industries in the United States consumed \$16,917,500 worth of gold and the world's industries consumed \$15,000,000. Most of this was used in making jewelry and in filling teeth.

Smugglers are given a chapter in the report. Mr. Gage refers particularly to those coming in as traders and tourists.

By more careful examination of baggage last year the revenues were increased from \$192,045 to \$177,388. He also suggests more encouragement for informers on smugglers.

Of immigration last year he says: "Of the races which contributed to the total foreign immigration the Italian, with 127,807, is far in the lead, representing about 28 per cent, followed by the Chinese, with 68,082; the Polish, 45,617; the Scandinavian, 40,277; the German, 34,742; the Irish, 30,404; the Slovak, 23,243; the Croatian and Slovenian, 17,928; the English, 13,488; the Magyar, 13,311; and all others combined, 68,003."

He calls attention to the difficulty of enforcing the Chinese exclusion act by reason of the number of Chinese laborers who seek to enter under the classification of merchants.

Thirty-three public buildings are under construction at a minimum cost of \$19,965,452.

NICARAGUA ROUTE FAVORED.

Isthmian Canal Commission Makes Its Report to Congress.

The report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, as predicted several weeks ago, favors the Nicaragua route and makes an estimate of \$180,841,000 as total cost of construction of the canal through Nicaragua.

The estimated cost of the Panama route is \$144,233,358, but the report says, it would cost \$109,141,000 to obtain the Panama concession. The commission values the work done at \$40,000,000.

The report says the Panama route is feasible as a sea level canal, while the Nicaragua route must be locks, but Lake Nicaragua will furnish an inexhaustible supply of water for the canal. The Nicaragua route has no natural harbors at either end, but satisfactory harbors may be constructed.

Already exist at each end of the Panama route, but considerable work must be

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
BRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

MONEY FOR BROTHERS

MISSING MEN TO INHERIT VAST FORTUNE.

Father, Who Left Them in 1838, Had Grown Enormously Wealthy in Brazil—Cotton Figure of Christmas Saint Starts a Big Fire.

John Duncan Bruce McDonald, aged 64 years, and Richard Gordon Bruce McDonald, two years younger, have jointly fallen heir to \$35,000,000. The land and the money are waiting for them in Brazil. The two men, who are brothers, cannot be found and the sum of \$5,000 is offered for information leading to their discovery. In the year 1838 their father, Richard Bruce McDonald, bound them over to Dr. Gordon Campbell of Baltimore, left the sum of \$10,000 for their maintenance and departed for parts unknown. He has just died in South America at the ripe old age of 94, having prospered greatly. The last seen of the missing brothers was almost two months ago. They were then leaving Baltimore for a two weeks' tour in northern Nebraska, and the bad lands of Dakota.

PETTIGREW SERIOUSLY HURT.

Brother of ex-Senator a Victim of Assault. Fred V. Pettigrew, brother of ex-Senator Pettigrew, lies in a critical condition at his home in South Sioux Falls, S. D., as the result of a mysterious accident or assault. Mr. Pettigrew left his house the other evening to do chores about the yard. Soon afterwards he was found on the road near his home in an unconscious condition. Two hired men who found him say they heard the sound of a team being driven rapidly away a few minutes before they discovered the prostrate form of the engineer.

SANTA CLAUS STARTS A FIRE.

Cotton Figure in Store Window Responsible for \$200,000 Blaze. A big cotton figure in the window of the Globe dry goods store at Wilkesbarre, Pa., caught fire and before the flames were under control the loss was \$200,000. The places destroyed were the Corn Exchange building, \$40,000; Weltzien clothing and shoe store, \$100,000; Globe store, \$80,000; Lanthier building, \$25,000; Simon Long's building and clothing store, \$20,000. The insurance covers half the loss.

Three Robbers in Ohio Town.

The establishment of the Archibald Banking Company at Archibald, Ohio, was attacked by three robbers, who secured about \$2,000 in gold and currency. Residents of the town who were awakened by the thieves gave fight and one of the robbers, John Homayer, was wounded, being shot in the face. The robbers stole a horse and buggy and the outskirts of the town and fled.

Robbers at Wilmington, Ohio.

Three masked men broke the door of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Wilmington, Ohio, bound the operator, Dr. D. Wain, rifled his pockets of \$50 and took \$200 from the company's cash drawer. The robbers then visited Langdon's mill across the street from the station, blew open the safe, stole \$50 and escaped.

Flinds Father's Body Cut Up.

The mystery of the disappearance last summer of Robert F. Walsh of Brooklyn, at one time an inventor of some prominence, was cleared up when it was found that he died July 21 in Bellevue hospital and that his body was sent to a medical college for dissection. His son identified his clothing and what was left of the body.

Relief for Cherokee Indians.

The Cherokee National Council has passed a resolution authorizing the distribution of \$250,000 among the Cherokee. This will make a per capita payment of about \$10. The principal check is approved the bill and it will be sent at once to the President of the United States for his approval. The payment will be made this winter.

Millions in Slot Machines.

Melville Ritchie, secretary of the Municipal Reform League, estimates that there are 8,440 penny-in-the-slot machines in Cincinnati and that at least \$3,050,000 is placed in them every year. His estimates are based on reports made to him by agents who have been investigating the subject.

Oliver's Terrible Death.

Gesa Kovacs met a terrible death in the R. H. Wolf Bicycling Manufacturing Company in New York. While cycling machinery he was caught in the rapidly moving shafting, picked up by the ceiling, and whirled along in the belt of the entire length of the building, which extends from block to block.

Est Two Little Children.

Two little children have been eaten by cannibals of the Sumatran Island of Tutulla. Two of the men-eaters have been hunted down and killed.

Girls Burn to Death.

In a fire at Bayou des Allemandes, La., Miss Mary Ernest, aged 17, and Flossie Delabretonne, aged 2 years, were burned to death.

Offers to Become a Slave.

Tim Notts, a blind negro in St. Louis, offers to exchange his freedom for sight. He is willing to become the slave of any physician who will restore his vision.

Dies in Snow Near Goal.

After wandering about in a blinding snowstorm until exhausted and benumbed by the cold, Michael Haber of West Rutland, Vt., fell to the ground and was frozen to death on the Pittsford road within fifty feet of the house where he had intended to spend the evening.

Lawson Loses Millions.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston copper king, admits losing millions in the recent slump, but says he will not capitulate or make any compromise with his enemies.

Burglars Make Rich Hunt.

At an early hour the other morning the people of Williamsville, Ill., were startled by a terrific explosion. It was found that burglars had entered the State Bank and blown open the safe. They secured \$1,000 in cash and several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.

Dies in Trolley Accident.

During a snowstorm at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a trolley car became unmanageable and ran into the Hudson river. B. Baruch of New York was drowned, and an insane prisoner named Oliver, who was being taken to the Mattawan asylum, escaped from his keepers.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

ELOPE ON ONE HORSE.

Maid and Suitor Ride Sixty-five Miles to Be Married.

Miss Belle Bray of Heath, Neb., has proved as loyal and as daring as the fair Ellen of young Lochinvar in keeping troth with a sailor worthy but out of favor with the girl's parents. She was married last night, Feb. 1, by a party of sixty-five miles by night, a single horse carrying the two young fugitives. Miss Bray chafed under the isolation of the plains. During a visit to Cheyenne an attachment sprang up between her and her cousin, who is employed in that city as a clerk. Ranchman Bray had more lofty ambitions for his daughter, and refused the young man any encouragement. When he found that the suitor was still persevering he forbade the young man to come upon the premises. Young Bray visited a neighbor of the bride's father and asked him to be thought, in all the range country. The neighbor's sympathy was enlisted and that night Belle Bray slipped away from her father's home. She mounted before her lover and the good horse carried them toward Cheyenne. "There was running and jumping and a great deal of excitement," said the neighbor. "The young people had no long start over the father and his ranchmen."

FALSEHOOD ANNULS A POLICY.

United States Appellate Court Holds Insurance Agreement Invalid. The validity of an insurance policy depends on the truthful answer to questions propounded by the company when application is made. According to an opinion handed down by the United States Court of Appeals at St. Louis in the case of John Q. Meyer, administrator of the estate of Paul B. Swetick, against the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. The plaintiff was a Kansas farmer, who died in November, 1892, and his heirs sought to recover \$25,000, in which amount his life was insured. At the trial it developed that when Swetick applied for the policy he denied he had any other insurance, when in reality he had. The Circuit Court found for the plaintiff and the insurance company appealed the case. Judge Elmer B. Adams, who delivered the Appellate Court's decision, remanded the case to the Circuit Court for a new trial.

GIRL PREVENTS A FATALITY.

Thirteen-Year-Old Child Stops a Train from Crossing Burning Trestle. Jessie Earl, a 13-year-old girl of Advance, Ind., perhaps saved the lives of many people by flagging the east-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Southeastern Railroad. Jessie was on her way home from school, having a mile to walk along the railroad. When she saw the train she ran across the tracks and pulled the whistle of the east-bound passenger train which was coming down the grade at full speed. Dangling her basket, the little one rushed down the track and by frantic waving of her apron attracted the attention of the engineer, who brought the train to a stop. The crew found that the burning trestle would have succumbed if the train would have rushed upon it.

ISLES ARE AMERICAN.

The Supreme Court Decides Against Government. By the decision of the United States Supreme Court the Philippine Islands are domestic territory of the United States, this status being acquired at the moment of the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain. This decision was handed down in the case of *Emil J. Pékpe vs. United States government*, commonly known as the "Fourteen Diamond Rings" case.

Retrived by Red Necktie.

Elmer Pecore was placed in the federal jail in Guthrie, Ok., charged with having rifled the mail between the small town near the border of the Indian territory. The officers suspected Pecore and laid a trap for him by placing a red necktie and a pair of beaded gloves in one of the mail sacks. They apprehended him later, wearing these articles.

Price of Timber Is Raised.

The price list committee of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association agreed to advance the price of lumber from 50 cents to \$3 a thousand, according to grade. A similar advance was made July 5. The committee says the immense demand is responsible for the action.

Keeps Drink from Indians.

Judge Scahron of the federal court at South McAlester, I. T., has decided that after Indians become citizens they are still wards of the government and that after Indian territory has been allotted and the Indians are voters it will still be a crime to sell whisky to them.

American Forces Embarks.

The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Perry, commanding the battleship *Tow*, at Panama: "The 12,000-ton battleship *Tow*, with a crew of 1,000 men, perfect security of transit being effectually restored."

Little Girls Burned to Death.

Nellie Kelly, aged 6, and her 10-month-old sister Ella, who were in their clothes while playing with matches at Philadelphia, were burned to death. Mrs. James Kelly, the mother, was severely burned while trying to save them.

Stowaway Will Probably Die.

A man traveled as a stowaway from Germany to New York on a slow freighter, boxed in a packing case, was found unconscious and is likely to lose his life from long deprivation of food, water and fresh air.

Shoots at Rabbit, Kills Son.

While out rabbit hunting near Stamford, Ky., Robert Dishon accidentally killed his 12-year-old son, William. He was shooting at a rabbit and the boy ran in front of his father's gun.

Cotton Moved on Flat Cars.

Estimates of cotton in the South that cotton is moved on flat cars and merchandise in express cars. Much cotton has been ruined for want of care.

Charleston Exposition Opens.

Greeting from President Roosevelt and oration by Senator Dewey marked the opening of the Charleston exposition.

Frank Gould Marries.

Frank Gould and Helen M. Kelly were married at New York on Monday.

STEAMER AND CONSORTS LOST.

Tried to Make Taherom Harbor Durable.

For about eight months the general store of John Banta at Wilkesbarre, Ohio, has been robbed very often and up until a few weeks ago there was no clue to the intruders. The village marshal was appealed to in vain. Finally Detective George Harrod of Fort Wayne went to work on the case. For some time he had been looking for a man who had been sold to farmers in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ind. A description of the man who sold the articles tallied with Charles Painter, the marshal of Wilkesbarre, and Charles Taggart, a bartender. They were arrested and both pleaded guilty and are now in the county jail awaiting sentence. Painter was elected marshal of Wilkesbarre last spring, and according to his own confession he was a professional burglar before he was elected marshal and night watchman of the village.

FOOD PRICES ARE HIGHEST.

Recent Negotiations for Necessary Overhaul Records of Four Decades. Dun's index number says: "If a man purchases a bushel of wheat for \$1.00, he would have cost \$101.37, while the same quantities of the same articles would have aggregated only \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, the lowest point on record, and \$121.75 on Jan. 1, 1890. These price records are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessities of life by the per capita consumption. Prices are now at the highest point in many years, and in fact, surpass all records since the present improved methods of manufacture and distribution have been in use and agricultural operations were first begun on the present extensive scale with labor-saving machinery."

Osteopathy Is Made Legal.

By the decision of the Supreme Court in Ohio an indictment charging H. H. Gravel of Darke County with unlawfully practicing osteopathy is annulled. The court holds that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine and that it will be necessary for osteopaths to be examined as the doctors of any other school.

Famous Outlaws Captured.

The four famous outlaws of the West have been arrested in the Arbuckle Mountains of the Cherokee Nation and will be tried at Vinita at once on the charge of robbing a number of stage coach lines and a "Katy" passenger train during the latter part of last year.

Woman Whips Alleged Slanderer.

Considerable excitement was created in High street, Oxford, Ohio, when Fanny Reed attacked Walter Beadenbaugh with a buggy whip. She said he had slandered her. Beadenbaugh fled. The woman said Beadenbaugh had circulated false stories about her.

Convicted of Triple Murder.

At Dover, Me., a verdict of murder in the first degree has been returned against Henry Lamber, a young French Canadian guide and woodsman. His crime was a triple murder, the victims being J. Wesley Allan, a prominent farmer, his wife and their daughter, aged 16.

Secretary Gage's Annual Report.

Secretary Gage in his annual report favors a central bank, legislation so as to secure a more flexible currency, repeal of the war taxes as the best way to reduce revenues and the upbuilding of the merchant marine by a system of subsidies.

Gold Process Is Worthless.

The secret of extracting gold in large quantities from worked-out ores left by C. C. Wynn, the chemist who died in a few days, is now disclosed to be an old, worthless process long ago tested and discarded.

Auto Racer Badly Injured.

William Thompson received injuries by being thrown from an auto on the half mile track at Minola, N. Y. He was with Foxhall Keene and young Willie K. Vanderbilt. They were trying to beat records when the accident occurred.

Three Dead and Many Hurt.

Three persons killed and thirty-eight injured is the result of a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad near Malvern, Ark. The dead and most of the injured were negroes.

Boston Banks Vote to Join.

In Boston the directors of the State National Bank and of the National Life and Leather Bank have voted to recommend to their stockholders the merging of the business of the two banks.

Cuts Throat on Board Train.

Matthew Buckland cut his throat with a razor on an east-bound Lake Shore passenger train as the train was passing through Port Clinton, Ohio. The cut was fatal.

Laborer Kills Himself.

Owing to alleged family troubles Jacob Hottelinger, a laborer, aged 39, committed suicide by shooting at Newark, Ohio.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Boiler Explodes in Brooklyn Electric Light Works—New Lifeboat Catches Lake Success—Street Car Collision—Many Homesteads Taken Up.

About 4 o'clock the other afternoon, shortly after the electric lights had been turned on in Brooklyn, the boiler of the electric light plant of L. W. Green was exploded with terrific force, curving wreck and ruin in its path. The engineer, Will Stimim, was standing in the front door near the dynamo and was thrown bodily into the middle of the street. He was bruised and cut quite badly. One hundred feet to the north stood Masses Hall, a two-story building with massive lodge room above and public hall below. The force of the explosion was mostly in this direction and the large sixty-horse power boiler was hurled through the side of the lodge room, tearing out one-third of the side of the building and roof. A number of addressees were decorating the stage in the hall below and they were thrown down by the force of the explosion, but none of them were injured. Flying bricks and stones were thrown through buildings nearly a quarter of a mile away and two or three persons were slightly injured, while many people reported all sorts of miscellaneous escapes. Hundreds of windows throughout the village were broken, either by flying brick or by the shock of the explosion. The town is in darkness and lamps are at a premium. The loss is \$5,000 to \$8,000.

New Lifeboat Is a Success.

Captain R. D. Manning, one of those who started in the Mayo lifeboat from Chicago, landed in Grand Haven without a mishap. The strong southwest wind carried the boat in a direct line for the port where they landed, and not a single drop of water was shipped during the trip. The Mayo lifeboat, which was built by the Mayo family, was a small, light, and maneuverable boat, and was built by the Mayo family.

Ignored Complaints in Official Capacity.

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Smallpox has broken out at Saginaw.

The shortage of common labor is being felt severely at West Branch.

A brick and tile yard is one of the probabilities at West Branch.

Manchester's big canning factory has been finished, and operations are expected to begin soon.

The big silk factory at Holding is practically completed and the machinery is being installed.

Over \$200,000 was paid out in Ludington the past season to Mason County farmers for their fruit.

The village of Coral seeks incorporation in order that it may know the joys of incorporating a municipal debt.

Farmers in northern Kent County are losing many valuable cattle from the ravages of the dreaded anthrax.

The Berrien Springs Oil and Gas Company struck oil on the George Dean farm, two miles east of Berrien Springs.

Hayne City has granted a lighting company a thirty-year franchise and made a contract with it to furnish street lights.

Copper country butchers have decided to boycott the Chicago packers, and hereafter will do their own killing and dressing of beef.

Two tons of giant powder in the Ishpeming powder mill exploded, wrecking the main building and killing two men employed in the plant.

John, the 10-year-old son of Lock Haven, a well-known resident of Augusta township, was shot by his companions while out hunting.

John F. Wynne of Allegan was thrown under a wheel and killed while trying to board a wagon to which a team of skittish colts were attached.

Aaron Burpee, a well-known resident of Allegan township, shot and killed himself. He had been despondent and had threatened to kill himself before.

James H. Moore, proprietor of the Vassar creamery, punctured his wrist slightly with a lead pencil point a few days ago and now he is dead of blood poisoning.

The Common Council at Crystal Falls has finally come out for municipal ownership of an electric lighting plant, and the system will be installed at once, at a cost of \$25,000.

During the ten months of 1901 ending Oct. 31 the railroads of Michigan earned \$30,724,648, a net increase over the corresponding period of 1900 of \$2,248,704, or 7.6 per cent.

Many farmers along the Harbor Beach division of the Pere Marquette fear they will have to feed their sugar beets to their stock, as they are unable to secure cars to ship them to the factory.

The burned steamer Faxon was taken out of Belle river at Marine City and towed to Anderson's shipyard, where the boat will be rebuilt. The wreck was purchased by E. Recor of St. Clair.

The work of securing the right of way for the new Traverse City, Leelanau and Manistee Railway will begin at once, as soon as it is completed contracts will be let for the actual construction of the road.

For thirty years past Mrs. Levi Jennings of Rollin has lived within ten miles of a railroad, and for the past eight years within one mile, and yet last week she took a ride on the cars for the first time in her seventy years of life.

Ed. Husted, aged 35, of Greenfield township, considered an old army musket in a fit of rage and disappeared into the woods near his home. Not returning, a search was instituted and the body was found near a tree with a bullet through the heart.

The nets captured by Deputy State Game Warden Brewster of St. Joseph, while on a raid with the tug *Dornbos*, have been ordered consigned to the State by Justice Pagon of Grand Haven. Reports of the value of the confiscated nets have been exaggerated. They are not worth over \$1,000.

Mrs. Elmer Quimby was found guilty at Ithaca of murdering her two children by administering poison. She was sentenced to life imprisonment. Mrs. Quimby and her husband planned to rid themselves of the children and poisoned them. The husband was sentenced to life imprisonment the previous week.

In the village of Bridgman Peter Gorder, aged only 7 years, took a pistol from a man and shot himself below the heart, the bullet taking a downward course and lodging in the stomach. His death will record the youngest suicide in the history of the State and perhaps in the world. A scolding from his grandmother is said to have prompted the deed.

Land Commissioner Wilder has received from the United States land office a list of lands under the survey of 1850, to which the State may obtain patents. Inasmuch as Michigan accepted grants of land under the survey of 1850, and as acceptance under the later grant would result in relinquishing the earlier grant, the former, and the State having the option of accepting either, Land Commissioner Wilder will notify the general land office that Michigan will not make claim for lands under the grant of 1850. Some of the lands granted in 1850 are not included in the list of 1850 and vice versa.

Just before midnight on a recent night fire was discovered in a rear of Hildeberg's agricultural store in Brookfield and before it could be subdued eight buildings on the west side of the street were totally destroyed. They were mostly frame and iron structures and were occupied by the following: Dr. C. S. Sackett, office; C. W. Merkle, drug store; Sherman Bros., grocery store; and others. The buildings were valued at \$12,000.

Nelson Oliver of Hamilton, after perching in a tree at night and firing upon neighbors who tried to coax him down, shot himself through the head. The man was for a time in an insane asylum, but had been discharged as cured.

A Negean hunter got the three deer his license allowed him with only two shots. The first shot went through two of the animals standing side by side, and ten seconds later the third came along, and a second shot killed that one, too. Then the hunter had to go home to wait until next year to try his skill with the rifle again.

Fishermen from Manitou Island report that the bodies of several of the crew of the wrecked steamer *Hudson* are buried in the sands along the shore of Keweenaw point from Belle de Grise to Manitou Island. The bodies are badly decomposed and cannot be identified.

The first train on the Pere Marquette extension into Allegan was run over the tracks at noon Tuesday. A bill of from ten to fifteen feet in the flats will have to be made for depot and yard grounds. It is thought the arrangements will be made and the Cincinnati Northern and Lake Shore railways also run into the village. All details are now being completed.

The order has been issued by the Post-office Department that free rural delivery for Jackson County, Mo., would be started Feb. 1 next.

Congress.

First session of the Fifty-seventh Congress opened at noon Monday.

Congressman Henderson was re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Secretary Gage transmitted to Congress his estimates for appropriations needed in 1902. The total is \$810,827,688. Three thousand bills were introduced in the House.

On Tuesday President Roosevelt's message was read before both houses. The message recommended the enactment of laws to drive anarchists from the country, favored reciprocity treaties, a new Department of Commerce, new treaties, and urged immediate action on building the Nicaragua canal. A bill to punish assassination or attempted assassination of the President and other high government officials was introduced in the House, as well as a measure extending Chinese exclusion law twenty years. Monetary limitation law was also proposed. It was resolved that a joint committee shall decide upon tribute of respect to McKinley.

On Wednesday a bill providing for a Philippine tariff was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lodge. The measure provides for the use of the island government of the revenue thus raised. The isthmian canal commission in its report to Congress recommended the Nicaragua route, the cost of the canal being estimated at \$150,000,000. Senator John of Massachusetts and Senator Burrows of Michigan proposed bills covering assassination or attempted assassination of the President. A new treaty with England concerning the Nicaragua canal was laid before the Senate.

On Thursday Senator Hoar suggested establishing an anarchist colony on one of the islands recently acquired by the government, where there shall be neither law nor order and where the peculiar ideas of the anarchists may be carried out. Full text of the Hay-Pauncefote agreement concerning the Nicaragua canal was made public by the Senate. United States alone is to control the waterway. A bill was introduced by Senator Lodge for the construction of an executive building for the President's use. The presiding officer announced the following Senators as the committee to act with the committee from the House to consider by what token of respect Congress may express its deep sensibility at the death of the late President McKinley: Foraker of Ohio, Allison, Iowa; Fairbank, Indiana; Keam, New Jersey; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Nelson, Minnesota; Perkins, California; Jones, Arkansas; Morgan, Alabama; Cockrell, Missouri; and McNary, Louisiana.

On Friday the Senate foreign committee

INCOME AND OUTGO.

WITH INCREASED DEMANDS THE PRICES HAVE INCREASED.

Owing to Added Consumption, Growing Out of Greater Prosperity, Values of Some of the Necessaries of Life Have to Some Extent Advanced.

With what marvelous regularity do free-trade writers seize the wrong horn of the dilemma, and yet how serenely they bob up after the most disastrous fall. There seems to be an utter lack of discernment among these foes of the nation, especially when it comes to distinguishing between cause and effect. This peculiarity has manifested itself in a striking degree in numerous editorial comments on "Dun's" index number of Nov. 1st, which showed the cost of living to be at the highest point of the decade. Immediately these pretended friends of the downtrodden wage earner rush forward with the cry that prices have been advanced by the tariff and the trusts until starvation threatens the people, for with the rise in expenses there has been no equivalent gain in wages.

As a matter of fact, it must be clear to any man of intelligence that it is due to the unprecedentedly high wages and full employment of all labor that prices advance. Commodities would not long show a high level of values if no one purchased. The cost of the necessities of life naturally tends to advance just in proportion to the ability of the people to consume.

Boots and shoes now sell at about 90 per cent of the price in 1888, finished products of iron and steel at 73 per cent of the prices prevailing in 1887, woolen goods 59 per cent of the prices of 1880, and cotton goods 62 per cent of the level 41 years ago. In other words, while the active demand sustains the general level of quotations at a high point, the very products of industries that have been developed by the iniquitous tariff are obtained at striking concessions. The late William McKinley promised that a protected industry would not only provide work at good wages for an army of men, but that in a few years the prices of the articles produced would be put below the level prevailing before the enactment of such helpful legislation. Records prove that these predictions have been most wonderfully fulfilled, and with true American energy not only the home market, but foreign markets are now supplied. In some cases the development has been slower than in others, and in the weaker industries it would be easy to precipitate disaster by adverse legislation this winter. But unfortunately the foreign sympathizers in this country are not taking a prominent part in the government, except from the editorial sanctum.

One point in the discussion of wages and prices is of considerable sociological and economic importance, yet it is generally ignored in discussions. Among a large number of American people there is a certain feeling that office work is more dignified than manual labor and socially superior. This is most noticeable in the families of artists where the children have received a common school education. Their mothers advocate the boys accepting positions in banks, mercantile houses, etc., where the opportunity for advancement is slow owing to the enormous force employed. Bookkeepers and men in similar positions work all their lives at the same desk, never earning more than \$15 or \$20 a week, whereas in the lines of productive labor they might easily secure \$4 or \$5 a day, besides the healthful advantages of physical activity. Yet this matter of social position puts up an obstacle which is becoming more serious every day, tending to overcrowd the cities even when all productive industries are handicapped by lack of men. It is no more difficult to learn bookkeeping and office duties, and the difference in return should outweigh any mistaken notion of social equality.—American Economist.

Why He Can't Get It.

Let us have ten years' rest from tariff agitation and tariff tinkering. All the industries and people are now fully employed, and at least ten more years of steady labor will be necessary to enable them to regain all they lost during the unequalled stagnation and hard times of the Wilson tariff. Mr. Babcock's theories would not have the slightest effect against trusts and combines if they should be enacted into law, but agitation and tariff tinkering would be certain to injure the labor and business of every American citizen.—Iowa State Register.

Conservative Recommendations.

The recommendations of the reciprocity convention are eminently conservative. They contemplate the maintenance of the protective policy, with modifications of the tariff only in special cases, and where it can be done without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming. This appears to meet the idea of Mr. McKinley that "we should take from our customers share of their products that we can use without harm to our industries and labor."—Omaha Bee.

Opposes Tariff.

The tariff question cannot be reopened at one single point. A proposed change in the steel and iron schedule means a corresponding attack on many other schedules. Mr. Babcock is not the only tariff theorist in Congress. The others are equally sure that they can guess results correctly. Tariff

making at best is disturbing to business. Margins of profit are involved in scores of industrial interests. Tariff changes often settle the question whether a factory shall keep on or close. A tariff contest in Congress induces, for the time being, inaction in business.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Are They Cringing?

Let us reason in this sugar tariff business. Was it not about the time it was proposed to put a protective tariff on the plate that our Democratic tariff reformers were filling the air with protests? They alleged the thing itself was patent on the face, it could never be done. The thing was too vast and we never could get the skilled help so necessary. But the Republican party insisted and to-day there is a vast industry known as the tin plate industry, established within ten years. Yet to-day coming from Republican sources are severe attacks upon the beet sugar industry, an industry established by the very same tariff that established so successfully the tin plate industry. It is asserted this sugar business is so vast it can never be done, and more of that sort of argument borrowed from our Democratic tariff reformers of years back.

There are Republicans clamoring for tariff reform, and for the very things the immense trusts now are ready for—free-trade, and much of their labor is saved by borrowing from the Cleveland books of previous campaigns. The question may well be asked, in whose name these beet sugar men become criminals any more than have our citizens who have amassed fortunes in other protected industries?—Rachue (Wis.) Journal.

Must Be Poor Farmers.

Farmers are getting pretty good prices for their products. But they are paying good prices for their necessities. Many of them think the balance of prosperity is against them.—Dellance Crescent.

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The Crescent must have in mind either mighty poor farmers or mighty poor farmers. Probably they are what is known as "poor" farmers. As a matter of fact every one knows there is not a particle of ground for such a remark as the above. The Crescent is falling into its old habits contracted in the days when it was yelling for free silver and Bryan.—Bryan (Ohio) Press.

No Sentiment in Trade.

There is no sentiment in trade, and foreigners do not buy of us simply because we buy of them. That is simply demonstrated by our trade with South America. Brazil imports over \$100,000,000 worth and the United States supplies about 10 per cent of those imports. The United States buys from Brazil five times as much as it sells to that country, and it carries on a one-sided trade of that kind with other South American countries.—Philadelphia Press.

Recklessness of Haste.

The country has had four years of marked prosperity under the existing tariff system; such being the case, it is wiser to ascertain what can be done without putting our industries in jeopardy than it would be to proceed with the recklessness of haste. The experiment of 1892 should not be forgotten during one generation.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Reader the Better.

The free-trader is not dead, but his theories ought to be killed beyond the possibility of resurrection. The livelier they are the greater the stagnation of business in this country. The reader they are the greater the prosperity.—New Haven Leader.

PEOPLE WHO CAN'T SPELL.

Job Printers and Sign Painters Are Great Offenders.

Spelling has been defined as an act of memory, and many great authors who could remember all the leading events of the Peloponnesian war could not be certain whether it was "principle" or "principal." Outside of a compositor or proof reader, who are supposed to be infallible, the next best speller ought to be a sign painter, whose work is set in high places. As a matter of fact, he isn't, and neither is a job printer. Of course, this excepts the high class men; but the second and all the lower classes never consult a dictionary and depend upon their memory with disastrous results.

"There" and "there" are transposed, the plural and the possessive case are confounded, and occasionally we see the s and t upside down. As to faults of phrasing they are exceedingly common. "Handsome Ladies' Suits" and "Superb Boys' Pants" doesn't mean that at all, and who has not smiled at "One Dollar Women's Corsets" and "Cheap Gents' Vests."

Even the big tradesmen offend. In a certain confectionery store, which shall be nameless, as the novelists say, there is a collection of candy boxes, and the sign reads: "These boxes are exact facsimiles of the eight light projectiles used by our navy and they are about one-third actual size."

Further along the same street is a window display of women's underwear, and the sign reads: "Everything in this window for 25 cents!" How surprised the proprietor would be if some grammarian would proffer him a quarter of a dollar for the lot!

But what shall be said of the sign that reads: "National Shoe Repairing Co. Look at our prices! Only 15 minutes to wait." To substitute "ot" for "to" looks as if the painter stood on his head, but there it is a serene tribute to the ignorance of the painter and proprietor alike.

New Chemical Substance.

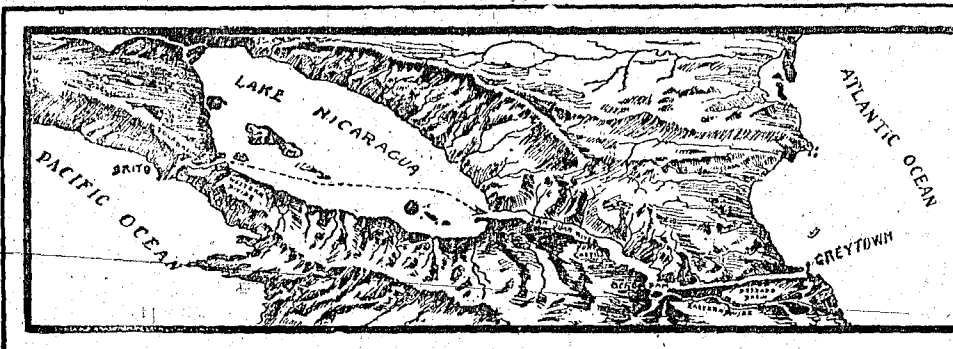
A German professor, Dr. Tlemann, of Berlin, has succeeded, after years of experiment, in producing a chemical substance which he called Janon, which is a perfect substitute for extract of violet flowers. Its cost, however, is \$100 a pound.

Most Expensive Drug.

A London specialist says the most expensive drug is called physostigmine, an ounce of which would cost nearly \$1,000,000. It is prepared from the Calabar bean, and is used in diseases of the eye.

To be vain of one's rank or place is to show that one is below it.—Stanislaus.

ROUTE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION.



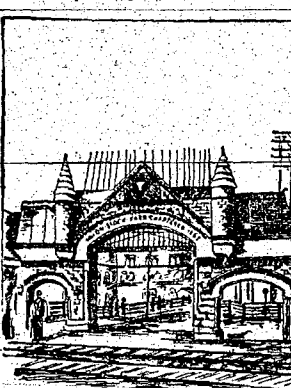
THE route of the Nicaraguan canal, which has been officially recommended by the Isthmian canal commission, is somewhat less than 200 miles long from one extremity to the other, the eastern and western ends of the canal being at Greytown. Beginning at this point, the canal will follow in a general way, the line of the San Juan river, up to the point at which it is confluent with the San Carlos river. In this part of the course several locks will be built. Near the mouth of the San Carlos a great dam, called the Ochoa dam, is to be built. Throughout the upper course of the river and across the surface of the fine, deep Lake Nicaragua, all vessels will have clear, easy sailing over level water. Thence a short, deep drop, which is to be artificially made, will finish the water way to the Pacific ocean. At Brito, the western terminus, will be constructed a large, deep harbor, sufficient to accommodate all necessary commerce. Congressmen are almost a unit in favor of the pushing of the great Isthmian project.

GREAT LIVE STOCK SHOW.

A Big International Exhibit Held in Chicago.

The fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, held in Chicago, was attended by nearly 2,000 delegates, representing every State and territory in the Union, stock raisers, commission men and other interests allied with the national association. These men who gathered in Chicago were the delegates of the 8,000,000 live stock raisers of the United States. They represent the owners of nearly 50,000,000 cattle and as many sheep, and a total capital investment of \$4,500,000,000.

Most of the delegates to this annual convention of the National Live Stock Association came from the great cattle and sheep ranges, of the far West.



ENTRANCE TO CHICAGO STOCK YARDS.

whence come also most of the cattle and sheep which feed not only the United States but a constantly increasing proportion of the civilized world. As a rule they are quiet, well-dressed, prosperous men, used to the good things of the world and accustomed to handling large business affairs.

John W. Springer, president of the association, presided over the convention and delivered his annual address at the opening meeting. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, and Chief Statistician Powers of the census bureau were among the prominent agriculturists who were heard during the convention. Secretary Wilson addressed the delegates on the subject of "The Value of Live Stock to the Farmer."

Mr. Powers preceded him with a report of the net result of the census on live stock, which was taken last year under the auspices of the association in classified form. Mr. Morton talked on "Oleomargarine Legislation."

A number of important subjects came up for discussion. The association asks for an enlargement of the higher inspection policy of State sanitary boards in imposing a reinspection and fee on interstate shipments of live stock after it has been inspected by a federal official. The matter is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The association holds that federal inspection is sufficient.

Another important matter was the discussion of a bill to provide for the federal inspection and tagging of woolen goods, so as to prevent the sale of shoddy and waste as pure wool; also a bill providing for a second assistant Secretary of Agriculture, whose department shall have the live stock industry exclusively. Means for the eradication of poisonous plants on ranges and a plan amicably to settle the question of limited grazing on forest ranges came up for consideration.

The formal exercises opening the big international show at the great union stock yards took place at the Exposition park pavilion. The addresses were by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Gov. Yates, Mayor Harrison and R. W. Hall of Texas. The attendance at the exposition far exceeded the expectations of the management, more than 25,000 people being present each day. The exposition grounds and buildings were thronged, and the car lot, exhibits in the stock yards proper were attended by even greater crowds. Many of the prize winners at the last international show again competed for honors.

The great live stock center of the country, the union stock yards of Chicago, are abundantly equipped for doing the enormous business called for. The valuation of live stock receipts at the yards last year was over \$292,000,000, including cattle 2,729,000, hogs 8,100,000, sheep 3,519,000, calves 130,000, and horses 90,000. The stock yards are where the great international live stock exposition was held. A great public sale was held in connection with the exposition.

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La Democracia, the semi-official daily paper of Managua, declares that treaty is to be abrogated because Nicaragua has renounced the central route, her territory of all obligations to other persons and governments.

Articles of incorporation for the Cairo, Paducah and Northwestern Railway have been filed.

It is said that not a locomotive for immediate delivery can be purchased in the United States.

Gross earnings of the Chicago and Alton for October were \$847,800, an increase of \$47,307.

Five heavy locomotives suitable for freight or passenger service have been ordered by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

New winter uniforms have been sent to all trainmen of the Louisville and Nashville without cost to the employees.

The Mobile and Ohio has inaugurated its daily line of through Pullman sleeping car service between St. Louis and Mobile, New Orleans and Jacksonville.

A train load of children from a New York orphan asylum arrived in Chicago the other day over the Walrus and was taken west by the Rock Island to Vinona.

The executive officers of the Western roads have appointed George W. Ristine and C. A. Parker a pass committee to present a plan for limiting the issuing of passes.

The Oklahoma, Texas and Gulf Railway, to run from Joplin, Mo., via Oklahoma City and Coal Gate, I. T., to Paris, Texas, has been incorporated at Oklahoma City.

MARKET BULLS GO ON A WILD RAMPAGE IN CHICAGO.

HEAT bulls gave the Chicago Board of Trade last week, in fact, bullish sentiment, seemed to predominate in all of the exchanges throughout the country, and high prices were marked up on nearly all commodities.

Wheat got over 80 cents in Chicago, the highest price of the year. Corn is near 70. Only twice in twenty years has it been as high. Oats for May delivery sold at 40 1/2 cents, the point from which their price descended back in 1894. Pork has gone as high as \$11.35, Thomas Lipton put it in his corner of a year ago. Lard was selling for half as much, almost 10 cents a pound for May delivery. The whole provision list was at the top prices of the year.

This buying of grain has not been confined to the Chicago market, according to a dispatch from the Windy City. All over farmers have been buying for days. The provision market holds up strong, and all kinds of live stock are bringing good prices.

The men of the West have been working for six months for a bull produce market. They had the rich professionals against them for months, the Chicago correspondent says, but they kept up their crusade for higher corn and oats and pork and wheat until the present prices have been reached.

CLEARS THE WAY FOR CANAL.

Nicaragua Cancels Concessions and Abrogates Old Treaty.

Nicaragua has cleared the way for the United States to dig the Isthmian canal by revoking, forfeiting or canceling all concessions to all persons or governments that could in any way check the progress of the canal. The United States is declaring that it would abrogate the "Treaty of amity in perpetuo," commonly known as the "Dickinson-Kyon treaty of 1867." President Zelaya is voluntarily renouncing the guarantee of sovereignty over the canal and leaving the way clear for its cession to the United States.

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THE SHELL THAT FAILED.

Its Inventor, Louis Gathman, Declares It a Success.

Louis Gathman, inventor of the shell that failed (though he denies this assertion of experts), is a Chicagoan who has devoted much of his time to the work of invention and has gained considerable celebrity. The tests occurred at Sandy Hook. The gun used in the tests was a specially built piece of ordnance, six inches larger in bore and several feet longer than any now in use, being of 18-inch bore and 44 feet in length. The projectile was a shell 18 inches in diameter and 6 feet in length, containing a charge of 500 pounds of wet gun cotton, the whole being incased in a shell weighing 1,850 pounds. The claim of the inventor was that with a charge of 310 pounds of powder, his shell or torpedo would disable, by the detonation of the wet gun cotton, any battleship in existence at a distance of 3,500 yards. The target used in the test was a Krupp steel plate, 11 inches thick, backed by 3 feet of steel. To the rear of the target was a bank of sand 8 feet high and 10 feet long. The gun was located 500 feet from the target and the powder charge was reduced in the test, so as to represent the distance of 3,500 yards. When the shell struck the armor plate, the latter remained uninjured, while pieces of the shell flew in every direction. Two other tests were made, and in both the target was cracked and otherwise damaged, the experts are of the opinion that the impact of the shells did the damage and not the composition entering into them. Gathman, however, declares the assertions of the experts to be false. He says the cracking of the plate was caused by the detonation of the wet gun cotton and that had the target been a battleship, no human agency could have stopped the incoming water and the explosion of the 400 pounds of gun cotton would have killed everybody on board.

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ARIZONA'S AMBITION.

Her Citizens Now Demanding Admission to Statehood.

The citizens of Arizona are making every effort to get the favorable attention of Congress to their appeal for admission to statehood. They point out the wonderful development of their country, its increase in population, the construction of new railroads, and the establishment and encouragement of schools and population as sound and sufficient reasons why they should be admitted to citizenship. New Mexico and Oklahoma are also demanding admission into the sisterhood of States.

The population of Arizona has greatly increased in the decade 1890-1900, rising from 50,260 to 122,651. The material development of the territory has kept pace with the increase in population. Some of the richest copper regions of the country have been developed and are now putting out ores worth many millions of dollars annually. Besides the copper, gold and silver ores there are valuable deposits of the rarer metals which are being worked to a profit.

The arid climate of Arizona has been one of the obstacles that the homeseeker has had to contend with and the absence of water for mining purposes has seriously interfered with work in many of the valuable mines. It is a problem that the people do not consider beyond their ability to solve, however, and one of the greatest works of the present time is the construction of an immense storage reservoir that will cost several million dollars and furnish water to a large district. The climate is such that the presence of water in abundance makes it profitable to raise the semi-tropical fruits and vegetables that have proved so valuable in other sections of the country.

MARRIAGE A FAILURE.

Mother of a Large Family Seeking a Divorce from Husband.

According to Mrs. Josephine Ormsby of Chicago, who is a mother of quadruplets, and also of a total of fourteen children in seven years, marriage is a failure. She is suing her husband for a divorce, alleging desertion and cruelty. The fourteen Ormsby children embrace two sets of twins, one set of triplets, one set of quads and three who arrived alone.

"No more marriage for me," said Mrs. Ormsby, as she looked down on the four sleeping midwifets. "I don't intend to get married again and don't need to. I have received hundreds of letters from men asking if I would accept their hands. The letters all went into the stove. Some of them actually offered to put up the money for a divorce, but I am through."

PLEADS FOR HER SON.

Widow of General Fremont Asks that Her Son Be Released from Prison.

"Mercy for my son," is the plea of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of Mrs. Republican presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont, to President Roosevelt.

The President has before him the court martial proceedings in the case of Capt. P. P. Fremont of the Second Infantry.

In Philadelphia, sentenced to be suspended for six months on half pay and to be confined, as may be directed, for assaulting an enlisted man.

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Gross earnings of

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Washington correspondent of the Inter Ocean says that Congressman Burleson, of Texas, who aspired to be chosen as leader of the minority in the House, thinks he knows just what is the matter with the Democratic party. He boldly says that "there is no unity of mind or purpose on the part of the men who call themselves Democrats. The party stands for one thing in Maine, another in Texas, and still another in the middle West. In fact there is no Democratic party. I am heartily sick and tired of entering a caucus with men professing to be Democrats who represent populist, socialistic and semi-republican ideas. If the Democratic party should be called into power to-morrow there would be grave doubts throughout the country whether the populist ideas of Kansas and Nebraska, the socialistic ideas of Ohio and Illinois, or the semi-republican ideas of New York and Louisiana would control the particular representative of the party who might be in authority."

A special to the Inter-Ocean, from London, England, says President Roosevelt, writing on "Political Integrity" in the new Liberal Review, takes on the whole a hopeful view, saying: "We have lived 1900 years in the Christian era, and as yet we have to make progress step by step, with infinite pains and infinite labor. In spite of halting and shortcomings we have been striving upward and upward. And as we have made progress in the past so shall we progress in the future. You will not find any royal road in patent legislation or in curious schemes by which every body gets virtuous and happy. Not a bit of it. We are going ahead; I trust a little faster than in the past, but only a little faster. We hope to keep going forward, but by steps, not by bounds. We must keep our eyes on the stars, but we must also remember that our feet are on the ground. When you get a man who tries to make you think anything else, he is either visionary or a demagogue, and in either event he is an unsafe leader."

The supervisors of Shiawassee county have declared for the separation of state and county in taxation. They adopted the following resolution: "We place ourselves on record in favor of the early separation of the state and counties in all taxation measures, and call upon our State Legislature to enact as early a date as possible, such statutes of legislation to bring this about, belief for that such separation will simplify the work of assessment and collection of taxes, eliminate all confusion in the keeping of accounts between state and county officers, and greatly reduce the expense of government to the people, and call on all Boards of Supervisors throughout the state to place themselves on record in a similar manner." The state government ought to be supported entirely by the taxation of the franchises of large corporations, such as railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, insurance and other corporations of like character, leaving real and personal property to be taxed for county, city and town purposes only.—Jackson Patriot.

Notwithstanding a widely current rumor that the Rev. I. R. Hicks was dead, he never was in better health, and never did a harder and more successful year's work than that just closing. He has just completed his large and splendid Almanac for 1902 and, with his staff of able helpers, has brought his Journal, Word and Works, justly forward into international reputation. For a quarter of a century Mr. Hicks has grown in reputation and usefulness as the people's astronomer, and forecaster of storms and the character of coming seasons. Never were his weather forecasts sought after as now, his timely warning of a serious drought this year having saved the people from loss and suffering. Millions of bushels of wheat were harvested through his advice to plant crops that would mature early. The American people will certainly stand by Prof. Hicks, when it costs them so little and the benefits are so great. His fine Almanac of 200 pages is only 25 cents, and his splendid family journal is only One Dollar a Year, including the Almanac. Send to Word and Works Publishing Company, 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—Locustmen, to sell a choice line of nursery stock. Steady work and extra inducements to the right person. All stock guaranteed. Write now for terms, and secure a good situation for the fall and winter. Address The Hawks Nursery Company, Milwaukee, Wis. oc17-4m

Additional Local Matter.

F. F. Hoessl has just purchased a fine Polled Short Horn calf to put at the head of his herd, from N. Michelson's stock. He is bound to have the best.

A new industry is started at Saginaw, in the manufacture of brick from sand and lime by a new process. These bricks are said to be much superior to the ordinary brick, and stronger as well as cheaper. The projectors claim that it will not be long before framed houses will be a rarity.

The recent readjustment of the second-class mail rates have barred from the second class privilege the delight of many small boys, the dime novel and other series of exciting fiction of the short paragraph order. The postal authorities decided that they were in no sense periodicals under the intent of the law which was framed for the benefit of newspapers and legitimate magazines. The authorities would receive the heartfelt thanks of many parents if it were possible for them to stop the circulation entirely of this class of pernicious juvenile literature.

In Memoriam.

At Anderson, Indiana, Wednesday December 4th., of Typhoid Fever, Winfield L. Eickhoff, aged 23 yrs, and 11 months.

Winfield Louis Eickhoff was born in Grove, Allegany County, N. Y., Dec. 4th., 1877. He came with his parents to Michigan, who soon after settled in Grayling, in 1892. He united with the Protestant Methodist Church when twelve years of age, and with the M. E. Church, by letter, in 1892, of which he remained a loyal faithful member. Wherever he was he identified himself with the church interest, being prominent in all church work. He loved the Sunday School, the prayer meeting, class meeting, Epworth League and the Young Men's Christian Association, and was highly esteemed on account of his pure life, his manly christian character, and his activity in all their helpful work. He was a member of the graduating class of the Grayling High School of 1897. He also graduated from the Bliss Business College of Flint, Michigan, last June. Soon after he accepted a position as instructor in the Bliss Business University, in Anderson, Indiana. He had found his chosen work and was putting his whole heart in it, and was hopeful and ambitious for the future, and was growing in the esteem of all connected with the University, when death found him, and The Lord Jesus took him to his eternal home. The saddest feature was that his father, mother, sister and brother, and the christian young lady to whom God had united him in unity of heart, could not be present to comfort him in this final struggle.

He leaves to mourn his departure, his father and mother, Charles and Fannie E. Eickhoff; grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth N. Dereich; a sister, Mrs. Henrietta E. Taylor, wife of Rev. S. G. Taylor, of Vernon, Mich.; a brother, Arlington J. Eickhoff, instructor in the state school for the Deaf and Dumb, at Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Catherine M. Schlenk, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Grace Eddy, of Flint, Mich., all of whom were present at the funeral, which was held at the M. E. church, in Grayling, December 8th., and Rev. Howard G. Goldie, the pastor, preached the sermon.

We clip the following notice of the death of Prof. Winfield Eickhoff, from the Daily Herald, Anderson, Indiana:

"Prof. Winfield Eickhoff, teacher at the Bliss Business University, died yesterday afternoon at 7 o'clock of typhoid fever, at the European Hotel on Main street. He came to Anderson from Grayling, Michigan, three months ago. He was taken sick with typhoid fever two weeks ago, but every hope was given for his recovery. The Y. M. C. A., of which he was a member, has the funeral in charge. The remains will lie in state at the parlors of the hotel until this evening when they will be taken to the Y. M. C. A., where services will be held to-night. His parents who reside in Grayling, have been notified, and the remains will be taken to that city, to-morrow. Prof. Eickhoff was a brilliant scholar and had many friends in this city. He was held in high esteem by the authorities of the Bliss Business College."

South Branch Items.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, of Detroit, are visiting her brother, Mr. J. Corwin. The dance at Mr. Cadys', Friday, was enjoyed by all. He intends moving near Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Mattie Funch returned from Lawton, last Thursday, after a six weeks visit with friends.

Mrs. Nina Richardson visited in Roscommon, last Saturday.

F. P. Richardson has so far recovered that he went to Grayling, Saturday.

Mrs. J. Funch, her son Boyd, and Mrs. Little Nowlan, spent Sunday at C. I. Richardson's.

Your Income!

It isn't what you receive, but what you spend, that makes you prosperous or otherwise. Saving fifty cents on this, twenty-five cents on that, and ten cents on something else, by trading at our store, in a little while spells prosperity. Even on smaller charges the saving of a nickel or a penny here and there amounts to a great deal in the aggregate, yet our goods are just the same as if the extra charge was added to the price. Just a sample of how the above advice may be carried out:

- A 50 cents Saving.
A pair of Blankets at \$2.00; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of \$2.00 Pants; we sell them at \$1.50.
A pair of Ladies' fine Shoes, at \$2.00; we sell at \$1.50.
- A thirty cents Saving.
A suit of Men's heavy Fleece Underwear at \$1.00, we sell at 70c.
- A twenty-five cents Saving.
10 yards Outing Flannel at \$1.00; we sell at 75c.
- A Dime Saving.
Five yards of Cotton, at ten cents, cost 50c; we sell at 40c.
- A Nickel Saving.
Five yards of best Apron Gingham at 8c, cost 40c; we sell at 35c.
- A Penny Saving.
On every yard of Cotton, almost every yard of Prints, and every yard of Outing Flannel.
One Penny and over saved on every yard of Ribbon, Lace and Embroidery you buy.

The above are simply a few items, and we have dozens of others to show you any time you come in. We are always glad to see you, whether you are ready to buy or not.

Yours for Bargains

H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

"Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only in operating and using only temporary, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement, accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours,

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Mrs. Wm. Hickey is visiting friends in Jackson.

Chas. I. Richardson is drawing hay to Grayling.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, how good your food may be, its nutritive value is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Great Luck of an Editor.

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kas., "then I was wholly cured by Becken's Arnica Salve. It's the world's best cure for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents, at L. Fournier's."

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschees German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

MORE HEAT, LESS FUEL.

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the waste of heat up the chimney and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional stoves without additional stoves, labor or expense. It soon saves its cost, \$4.50 or \$5.00 by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is usually substituted for the second length of pipe above the stove, or for any other joint in the pipe. It allows the use of any kind of fuel, including soft coal. It has no close competitor. Sold by Albert Kraus, dealer in hardware, and Salling, Hanson & Co., general store, Grayling.

TO OUR READERS. Here is the Greatest Bargain We Have Ever Offered you. The Crawford Avalanche. —AND— The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press. BOTH PAPERS ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.65.

The "Twice-a-Week Free Press" is conceded by all to be Michigan's leading newspaper.

Remember that by taking advantage of this combination you get 62 copies of the "Crawford Avalanche" and 104 copies of the Free Press.

Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:

Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.
Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.
Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.
Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.
Ontonagon County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.
Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.
Dated, West Branch, Mich., Oct. 17, 1901. oc24-6t

E. H. Green
This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in

Dry Goods,

—AND—

Furnishing Goods

Shoes.

FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES,

Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed

—AND—

Building Material.

Farmers, call,

and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby

We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

—DEALERS IN—

Lugs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Did You hear?

The Great Bargains

we are offering. Just listen:

- 10-4 Bed Blankets, extra heavy, 39c a pair.
- Men's heavy Fleece lined Shirts and Drawers, 75c a suit.
- Men's Jersey Overshirts, fleece lined at 45c.
- Men's wool Pants 98c a pair.
- Men's Suits, double breasted, worth \$7.00, for \$5.25.
- Ladies' Hose, fleece lined, 9c a pair.
- Ladies' Vests, fleece lined, 22c.

Our motto is to sell our customers good goods at the lowest prices. We aim to please.

Now is your time to save from 25 to 40 per cent on Ladies' Jackets, Capes and Furs. You are always welcome at our store.

Save your coupons, and get furniture free. A coupon given with every purchase.

KRAMER BRO'S.

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

America's BEST Republican Paper.

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always.

News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has large added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE CHOING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the LUCKY E line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

DAVID FLAGG.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and smokeless bullets in high calibre rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not give. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 5 cents.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is new and patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Stamm & Co. receive special notice without charge.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

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AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE "TOLEDO BLADE," TOLEDO, OHIO.

178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do or do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 weekly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route"

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING.	ARR. AT MARQUETTE
Blackhawk Express, 4:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.
Manitowish Exp., 5:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Way Freight, 9:30 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Accommodation Dep. 12:00 P. M.	3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT EXPRESS,	ARR. AT HAY CITY
2:10 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 1:00 A. M.	5:10 A. M.
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M.	9:50 A. M.

LEAVES MARQUETTE, 8:20 A. M. RET. 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co. Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nacotteth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Arr. 12:05	Stations.	Albia Arr. 12:05
5:10 Dep.	Frederic	5:10 Arr.
5:27	Ansable River	5:27
5:42	Muirhead	5:42
	Deward	5:42
	Blueste River	5:42
	Blue Lake Jet	5:42
	Crooked Lake	5:42
	Elm Lake	5:42
	Saw Lake	5:42
6:00	Manitou Road	6:00
6:14	Lake Harold	6:14
6:25	Albia	6:25
6:42	Green River	6:42
7:05	Jordan River	7:05
7:10	P. J. & Crossing	7:10
7:30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.	7:30
P. M.	East Jordan.	P. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Freight will stop to take on or let off passengers where it is shown.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1901.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

House to Rent. Enquire at Fournier's Drug Store.

Cigars, 12 in a box, for 50c, at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, of Kramer Bros.

A desirable line of Holiday Gifts at Jensen's, next to opera house.

Mrs. Carrie Charron was the lucky one in the raffle for the quilt offered by Mrs. Goupil, last week.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

Jonas Metcalf, sold his farm in Beaver Creek to his brother George, and moved to Grayling.

A new line of Ladies' Gaiters and Children's Peltis at Joseph's. Come and see them.

WANTED—A new milk cow, for which I am willing to pay a good price. Julius Nelson, Grayling.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

BORN—Tuesday, Dec. 3rd., to Mr. and Mrs. James Munnell, a daughter.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Mrs. H. Trumley desires that all ladies who have articles for the fair, to leave same at her home, Wednesday afternoon.

FOR SALE—One horse, wagon, harness and plow, cheap for cash, or will give time on part. Enquire of J. A. Metcalf, Pere Cheney P. O.

Fournier's Drug Store is Santa Claus's headquarters, and the most complete line of Holiday Gifts will be found there, at popular prices.

Everybody enjoyed a laugh at the Opera house, last evening, listening to Ralph Bingham. A success.

If you wish to consult Leahy, the optician, when he comes Dec. 12th and 13th, you must call at his office, as he does not solicit.

Frank Crego, of Worth, came up yesterday, his first visit here for six years. He meets his old friends with his old smile.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., etc., call on H. Joseph.

Buy your Christmas presents at Fournier's Drug Store, where you will find a complete assortment to select from.

FOR SALE—Corn in the ear, slightly unripe, at 25c per bu. Fine for milk and fattening. First come, first served. C. Bristol, Jack Pine.

Susan—The pimples, sores and blackheads are danger signals. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, you'll give a farewell reception to your troubles. 35c. Ask your druggist.

John C. Failing has bought a nice flock of sheep from George Hartman, and we predict, though they are fine now, they will lose nothing in his hands.

J. Leahy, the expert optician, will be here again, Thursday, December 12th. Will remain two days. Office with Dr. Insley. If you need glasses don't fail to see him.

Miss Cobb, a public school teacher of Grayling, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampke, Thanksgiving, and the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lewis, Saturday and Sunday. —Lewiston Journal.

Used by the ladies of fashion all over the world, it's without doubt the greatest beautifier ever offered the American women. 35c. Made only by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

The conviction of City Attorney Salisbury, of Grand Rapids, will be greeted with applause by the honest people of the State, who are satisfied that it is time to call a halt on rascality in public places. Let no guilty man escape.

Alton Broth, of Tokonsha, has brought up his team, with corn and hay, and his household effects, and taken possession of his homestead on Sec. 6, T. 23, N. R. 3 W. He is in the district prescribed by the Detroit Journal as worthless.

Christmas again!

And we are better prepared than ever to meet the demands. Our new X-mas goods have arrived, and you can see at our store a more extensive and FINE VARIETY than ever before. S. H. & Co.

Mrs. W. S. Chalker was a welcome visitor in town, the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander are attending the meeting of the State Grange at Lansing, this week.

Miss Jessie Owen is teaching school again, in the Wilcox district. She had just one Sunday for vacation.

There is little use for our readers sending away for Christmas goods. Our advertisers are showing elegant stocks, and making right prices. Buy at home.

Sol Smith, Russel and Peacemaker cigars are the best Nickel cigars. Buy a Christmas box; only 50c, at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

Jos. Lee was up from Michelson's farm, Saturday. He reports everything in good shape and 450 head of cattle yet running in the "worthless" lands of that vicinity.

We are still in the lead in Fine China, Glassware and First Class X-mas Goods. S. H. & Co.

Peter N. Failing, a brother of Jno. C., has arrived from Calhoun county, and entered on his homestead on Sec. 35 and 36, T. 26, N. R. 4 West. He has a good place and will make it talk, as that is the way the tribe is built.

The Sol Smith Cigars are all right. Buy a Christmas box, and if you do not find it to be the best cigar, bring them back. Sold at Sorenson's Tobacco Store.

WANTED—A Young Milch Cow. Give description and lowest cash price. Call at my place on the river eight miles below Grayling, or address Box 16, Grayling, Mich. John G. Stephan.

Adelbert Hour, who called himself Frank Peck, got drunk, got badly pounded, got arrested by Joe Kraus, got sent to jail, by Justice McCullough for ten days in default of paying ten dollars fine.

The Social and Supper given by the members of the High School, last Friday evening, was an unqualified success in point of numbers and enjoyment, only the provisions ran short. Forty dollars was cleared and will make a nice start for their picnic fund.

If you want to make a NICE PRESENT see what we have before you decide. S. H. & Co.

The alarm of fire, ever most appalling, but doubly so at midnight, startled our people last Saturday at 1 o'clock, a. m. The engine room at the salt well was consumed, but fortunately the flames were controlled without further damage.

P. P. Richardson, of South Branch, was in town last Saturday, carrying his left arm in a cradle as though he thought highly of it. We are glad to know that he is doing nicely after his terrible accident, but his right will pull him through a worse hole than this.

The Michigan passenger-association has agreed that after Jan. 1, 1902 no more round trip tickets will be sold. This action is due to the fact that under the new Michigan state law the Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Wabash are compelled to reduce the fare to two cents.

On the evening of Dec. 5th., while Andrew Dwyra was quietly sleeping, his home was invaded by a host of friends to celebrate his birthday. Music and congratulations preceded a fine repast at midnight, and the delivery of some elegant presents as souvenirs of the day. Mrs. Dwyra and Miss Kittie Gregory were highly pleased with the surprise.

Our Dry Goods and Grocery Departments are up to date in every respect. Come in and see what we have. S. H. & Co.

The HERALD-TIMES of West Branch, which was nearly cleaned out by fire last January, has been re-erected, and with new office, presses, and material, comes to us in its old form, cleaner and better than ever. We congratulate the Times and hope it "may live long and prosper," and the citizens of Ogemaw county should appreciate it and extend the patronage it so well deserves.

The St. Bd. of Agriculture at a meeting last week decided to set apart 2, 029 acres of land in Oscoda county for the use of a forestry reserve. The land is the property of the agricultural college.

We suppose the Detroit JOURNAL will now want the Forestry Commission to turn Oscoda county over to the State for a game preserve, adding it to Roscommon, Ogemaw and Crawford.

Boom for Johannesburg.

EDITOR "AVALANCHE," Grayling, Mich.

DEAR SIR:

We take pleasure in informing you that a company was organized at Johannesburg, called the Johannesburg Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$275,000, all paid in, for the purpose of putting up a Veneer Mill, and manufacturing all kinds of veneers out of hardwood, such as Beech, Birch, Elm, Maple and Basswood. In connection with the veneer mill, there will undoubtedly be a basket factory, and perhaps some other items manufactured out of wood will be the order of the day.

The organizers of this company are R. Hanson, E. N. Salling, N. Michelson, James Rowan and Frank L. Michelson, who are also elected directors of the company. The executive officers of the company are Frank L. Michelson, general superintendent and general manager of the business, and James Rowan will superintend the manufacturing part of the business. This company has bought all the lands that Salling, Hanson & Co. owned in Town 30, N. 1 W., and T. 30, N. 2 W. Salling, Hanson & Co. will practically retain all their interest in this tract of timber which they originally had, except that in organizing the new company the name of the firm has been changed. Work will be commenced at once to construct the mill, and in the Spring a store and the necessary buildings in connection with a plant of this kind will be put up. It will mean a boom for Johannesburg and inside of a year there ought to be considerable of a town on the way.

Yours truly,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

We are glad to note the above, indicative as it is, of the success of our fellow citizens, which we trust will follow them in their new enterprise. We might have hoped that this business could have been added to Grayling, but presume the added cost of transportation precluded bringing it here. Frank L. Michelson will be missed from this community, where he has grown from boy to manhood, developing a business ability which is acknowledged of the best. Again we say, success to the new enterprise and its manager.

A woman's Awful Peril.

"There is only one chance to save your life and that is through an operation," were the startling words heard by Mrs. L. E. Huns, of Lame Ridge, Wis., from her doctor after he had vainly tried to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. Gall stones had formed and she constantly grew worse. Then she began to use Electric Bitters which wholly cured her. It's a wonderful Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedy. Cures Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, etc. Try it. Only 50c. Guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Farmer's Institute.

We regret to report that the Institute was a dismal failure in regard to numbers, but glad to say that it was a grand success in the interest manifested by the few who were in attendance.

There was no session Friday forenoon, but the time was profitably employed in a social time and exchanging ideas. In the afternoon, all adjourned to the M. E. church where the Woman's Section was holding forth, and though the attendance there was small, a most enjoyable demonstrative lecture was given on bread-making, by Mrs. Carrie I. Saunders, of Saginaw, followed by a most excellent and interesting paper by Mrs. Osborn, on education.

The programme for the Institute was not carried out as planned, but the addresses of Mr. L. J. Post, of Lowell, on orchards and small fruits, were filled with practical instruction. Mr. P. E. Reynolds, of Owosso, talked of sheep and farmer's organizations, and F. E. Skeels, of Harriette, occupied the evening largely in the interest of the Forestry Commission. His smooth way of presenting the aims of the commission almost converted the opposing faction, but when they had caught their breath the reaction was clearly felt, and we apprehend they will be closely watched.

Among our farmers present, aside from the officers elect who were especially interested, we noticed L. E. Parker and A. H. Failing, of Beaver Creek; F. Hoesli, J. Schreiber, Chas. Ingerson, E. Johnson, L. Brollin and J. J. Coventry of Grayling.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Delegate to State round-up, J. A. Love; Pres., H. Puncik; Sec., J. A. Love; Vice Presidents, J. C. Failing, L. B. Merrill, A. Puncik, Geo. Hartman, H. Feldhauser, J. Q. Palmer, P. M. Hoyt and E. Ostrander. Specimens of grain and vegetables that would honor a State fair, were exhibited by Messrs. Merrill, Love, Failing and Parker of Beaver Creek; J. Q. Palmer, of Frederic, and H. Feldhauser and P. Johnson, of Grayling.

Rally round the new Board and make the next Institute a hummer.

Santa Claus' Headquarters.

We take pleasure in stating that our new line of Holiday Goods this season is the best we ever selected, and is composed of the following: Photo and Autograph Albums, Toilet and Manicure Sets, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Photograph Frames and Holders, Traveling Dressing Cases, Work and Necktie Boxes, Smoking Sets, Trinket and Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Vases, Scrap and Gift Books, Christmas Cards, Dolls, Toys, Games, &c. Give us a call.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Merry Christmas, AND A Happy New Year to all!

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Card of Thanks. To the many kind friends, either as individuals or as societies, who, from the hour of our sudden bereavement, have been unfailing in their sympathy and in the kind thoughtfulness that has provided for every unspoken need, and for the beautiful floral offerings to the memory of our loved one, we extend our heartfelt thanks and prayers for God's blessing on you all, with the assurance that your kindness can never be forgotten. Mr. & Mrs. C. RICHOFF AND RELATIVES.

Saw Death Near. "It often made my heart ache," writes L. C. Overstreet, of Elgin, Tenn., "to hear my wife cough until it seemed her weak and sore lungs would collapse. Good doctors said she was so far gone with Consumption that no medicine or earthly help could save her, but a friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, and persistent use of this excellent medicine saved her life." It's a solution guaranteed for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's. Trial bottle free.

Card of Thanks. We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to our many friends, and especially to our immediate neighbors, for their kindness and assistance during the illness and death of our loved one. Mr. & Mrs. T. MULVY, Mrs. MINNIE MORSE, Mrs. LERTIE TAYLOR.

Says He Was Tortured. "I suffered such pain from Corns I could hardly walk," writes H. Robinson, Hillsborough, Ill., "but Buckle's Arnica salve completely cured them." Acts like magic on sprains, bruises, cuts, sores, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers. Perfect healer of skin diseases and Piles. Cure guaranteed by L. Fournier. 25c.

The world do move. Our ex-representative, Gustin, who was one of the most active members in '97, in support of the tax homestead law, as then amended, now comes into court and attacks the law as unconstitutional in points which would destroy the efficacy of the entire act. A homesteader had lived upon his land for 5 years, made final proof, has his deed, which Mr. Gustin now asks to be set aside in favor of the original owners. If this can be accomplished where is there any protection to the entryman?

Food Changed To Poison. Putrefying food in the intestines produces effects like those of arsenic, but Dr. King's New Life Pills expel the "poisonous" from clogged bowels, gently, easily but surely, curing Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Fevers, all Liver, Kidney and Bowel troubles. Only 25c. at L. Fournier's.

CLYDE W. MULVY, three years of age, while coughing, drew a wild cucumber seed into the trachea. He was taken to Bay City, and the seed removed by Drs. Stone, Baker and Griswold; after it had been lodged in the respiratory passages for over three weeks, and had begun to germinate. The seed was travelling back and forth between the vocal chords and the entrance of the lungs, and several times the child had a narrow escape from death by choking. An operation was necessary, and the windpipe had to be cut open in order to remove the seed which was taken out from the upper portion of the trachea. The removal of the seed gave the patient's little sufferer ease for a time, but inflammation supervened and he survived but a week. He died at Mercy Hospital, Bay City, on Monday and the body was brought home and buried on Wednesday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the community. Cont.

Gold Medal


AT
BUFFALO!

The Millions of Women who wear

Queen Quality

Shoes are an Army of witnesses to their wonderful Fitting Qualities.

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon an article of foot wear and were awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo. "They Fit where Others Fail!"



Closing-Out-Sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes! Any Jacket or Cape in the house will be sold positively at cost.

Respectfully Yours
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.
Advertisers of Facts.
The One Price for All Store. Grayling, Mich.

Christmas Goods!

The Furniture Store is full of fancy goods. Something new in gifts for old and young. Be sure and give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. W. SORENSON.

OUR Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies' Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts.

We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up-to-day.

We also wish to call your special attention to our

Shoe Department.

We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, purchased of us.

We have just received a complete line of men's and children's

Suits and Overcoats,

which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your call is solicited.

Respectfully
A. KRAUS & SON.
One Price Store.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels."

—OR—

CLIPPER PLOW, or a
GALE PLOW, or a
HARROW (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)
CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.



PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

Danger of "Educated Ignorance."



Our government can be no purer than a majority of its citizens. Our aim should be to teach our youth that the first duty of citizenship is the exercise of the right guaranteed by our constitution through active participation in the selection of their public servants and in deciding upon those policies of government which shall prevail. Any government cannot be made perfect, any more than the human mind may attain omniscience, but as education advances we can improve upon old methods, and we can demand from our public servants honesty and fidelity, and by the exercise of the elective franchise in our primaries and caucuses secure the highest standard of ability. If, however, as too often the case, the so-called higher education leads us to forego this right, then we deserve misgovernment and spoliation and the arraying of one portion of our people against the other. Ignorance provokes discontent, and if I may be permitted to use the term, "educated ignorance" provokes anarchy and confusion.

Teach our youth that the principles for which our forefathers fought are as dear to them as to those who took part in that great struggle; teach them that the great battles which ended in the emancipation of the slave are the glory of our country, and were but another step in advance in our system of government; imbue them with respect for our flag; teach them that our country is really the home for those who love liberty, that it is truly the refuge for the oppressed, and that it offers equal opportunities to all.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, JR., Governor of New York.

Passing of the Hawaiian.



The civilization of the white man is not always a boon to the native. It means, sooner or later, his doom. The red men are being driven to the edge of the sword, and the Hawaiian race is rapidly melting away before the sunlight of civilization. In 1823 there were 71,010 Hawaiians on the islands, but even though foreigners had already begun introducing civilization. In 1872 the native population had dwindled to 49,044, to which must be added 1,487 part Hawaiians—children of an Hawaiian mother and a foreign husband. The next twelve years saw a further drop to 40,144, and an increase of part Hawaiians to 4,218, while in 1890 there were only 24,430 Hawaiians and 6,180 part Hawaiians. Six years later the Hawaiians number 31,010, and the mixed population 8,485. The latest census brings to light the fact that not only has the pure native population continued to diminish, but the part Hawaiian numbers have decreased from 8,485 to 7,885. The Hawaiian population is now actually one-third the number of the Japanese in

VICTIM OF HER OWN BEAUTY.

Miss Helen Vanderbilt-Wackerman, Standard into insanity. In St. Giles' Infirmary, London, is a young woman in the worst stages of insanity. Her eyes have a terrifying look, her once handsome features have lost much of their beauty, and she suffers from delusions, refusing to eat because



MISS VANDERBILT-WACKERMAN.

she believes that some one has attempted to poison her. A year ago this young woman was a merry creature—one of the most idolized persons in London society. She is Helen Vanderbilt-Wackerman, and her home is in Buffalo, from which city she went to London three years ago to study music and art. Her beauty, wit, and her face, forehead, hands and neck were all of a soft ivory tint. Her hair is golden, her eyes are brown, and her shoulders and neck of such formation that artists raved over them. Several painted her and others sought her for a "pose." One of the portraits was by Ellis Roberts, and so strikingly handsome was it that when it was hung in the Royal Academy by the Hanging Committee, of which Hubert von Herkomer was a member, he objected to it, for he said it was "too beautiful to be true." It was not till anything on earth, he realized that the portrait was not false and he appealed to her to sit for him. She granted the request, and while posing for him was treated as a member of the family. In society she continued to be a favorite.

One day, as unexpectedly as the lightning flashes from the sky, there came to her a request from the artist to whom she was sitting to leave his home, because of certain things he had heard concerning her conduct prior to entering his home. Pained and indignant, she demanded the name of her detractor. Herkomer refused to say more than that he himself believed her good, but that the stories concerning her name compelled him to insist upon her leaving his home.



migrant; there have been 29,834 to over 61,000 Japanese. In fifty years there will be scarcely any Hawaiians left to inhabit the Hawaiian Islands. The old customs and habits of the Hawaiians are dying out faster even than the race itself. The Hawaiians do not work hard or systematically. In the old days, before the advent of missionaries and traders, all the Hawaiians lived comfortably without the need of working, thanks to the natural resources always available. Civilization brought to them the necessity of working for a living and seeing others occupy the lands which once were theirs. Japanese and Chinese and other alien races have come into the land, and the Hawaiian is left principally to fishing and boating, though even here the Chinese have intruded, and will soon drive out the poor Hawaiians.

It is said to watch the passing of any race, and doubly so when the natives are such fine, well-made, generous and good-natured souls. But the civilization of the white man is not kind to any of the colored races, and they go out one by one. With the end of the Hawaiian, another picturesque race will have disappeared from this earth.

ALFRED STEAD, Fellow Royal Colonial Society.

Capital and Labor.

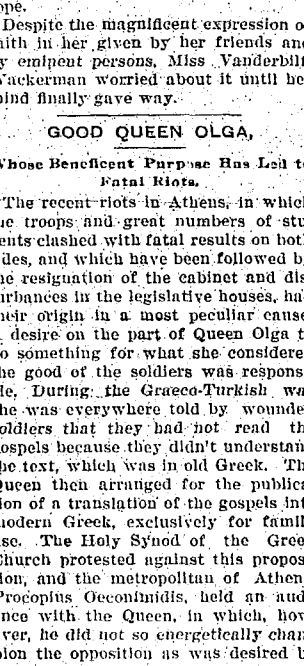


The most serious and persistent evil that disturbs co-operation among our people is found in the contentions and quarrels between employers and employees. Surely, as an original proposition there should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary, they should be in one close alliance and friendship. Our institutions forbid that an explanation of such antagonism should be found in class jealousy and abuses. I desire distinctly to disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause or causes of the dislocation which unfortunately so frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable and extravagant demands on the part of labor, or whether our workmen listen too credulously to malign counsel, or whether again the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these things share in creating the difficulty. But there is antagonism in this relationship where there should be a generous unity of purpose.

The situation itself proves that somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who act in violation of partnership duty, and I am sure that I venture nothing in making the assertion that the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observances of the law of American co-operation. This return will not be accomplished by nursing real or imaginary

GOOD QUEEN OLGA.

Whose Beneficent Purpose Has Led to Fatal Results. The recent riots in Athens, in which the troops and great numbers of students clashed with fatal results on both sides, and which have been followed by the resignation of the cabinet and disturbances in the legislative houses, had their origin in a most peculiar cause. A desire on the part of Queen Olga to do something for what she considered the good of the soldiers was responsible. During the Greco-Turkish war she was everywhere with wounded soldiers that they had not read the gospels because they didn't understand the text, which was in old Greek. The Queen then arranged for the publication of a translation of the gospels into modern Greek, exclusively for family use. The Holy Synod of the Greek Church protested against this proposition, and the metropolitan of Athens, Procopius Oeconomides, held an audience with the Queen, in which, however, he did not so energetically champion the opposition as was desired by



QUEEN OLGA.

those who objected to the translation. Queen Olga would not change her plan. Recently the students took up the matter and, armed like soldiers, paraded the streets and occupied the university buildings, their purpose being to resist by force the work of translation. These riotous protests against the ap-

paratory injuries on the part of labor, not by kindly and selfish attitudes on the part of capital. A beginning must be made by conspicuous examples of a recognition of the duty and obligations which are the conditions upon which the full enjoyment of our partnership advantages depends. These examples should induce conservative and tolerant counsel; they should be prominently recognized and appreciated, and constantly pressed upon the view of all who may be remiss in their obligations to American co-operation—whatever the scope and nature of these obligations may be. GROVER CLEVELAND.

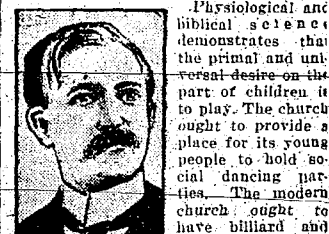
People Who Must Be Amused.

Sorry is the lot of the man or woman who must be amused every minute of the time. They dread a quiet Sunday afternoon or a rainy evening, when no one is likely to come in or it is impossible for them to go out. Of course, some of these people just "growl" that way. When they were in infancy their mothers spent days and weeks doing nothing, but keeping them in a good humor. They were never thrown on their own resources nor had to make the best of circumstances. On the other hand are the cheerful folk who are "pleased with a rattle and rickety with a straw." They manage to have a good time almost anywhere. A blessing upon these simple hearts who take the world as they find it, without a murmur and, always looking for the good and pleasant, realize essentially what they expect. They are the conservators of sane living in the world.

There is a class which amuses itself directly at the expense of others. It is composed of those who pride themselves upon their wit. Repartee and sharp little turns that have reference to another are a sort of revel to them. Bringing into notice the foibles and peculiarities of even a friend is not beneath their purpose to pose as wits. But retribution in the form of the loss of friends and the faculty for perceiving the ludicrous, becoming at last weakened through overwork, degenerates into caricature, or positive silliness. It does not need a long experience to show us that those who surrender themselves to the desire for amusement miss its realization. The everyday duties, the close-at-hand service, the longing to be worthy of the gift of life, while driving from the mind the unworthy aim toward getting a good time out of the world, will instead supply that peace, broad, varied, interest, which furnishes happiness including that lower order of satisfaction named amusement.

MARY B. BALDWIN.

Ought to Have Pool Tables.



Physiological and biblical science demonstrates that the primal and universal desire of all people is to play. The church ought to provide a place for its young people to hold social dancing parties. The modern church ought to have a billiard and pool tables and ten pin alleys for its members. Instead of belaboring legitimate amusements let the church recognize their value and their necessity in life.

R. A. WHITE, D. D.

parently beneficent, purpose of the Queen appear all the more remarkable when one remembers how Olga has heretofore been adored by her husband's subjects. She is a woman of extraordinary intelligence and high-minded principles. She is full of and commanding presence, with splendid hair and a most winning smile. Throughout the kingdom she is renowned for her unceasing and wide-reaching charity. She founded a model hospital and goes personally twice a month to inspect the infirmaries so as to be certain that the sick and suffering receive every comfort. During the Russo-Turkish war, and again when Greeks and Turks clashed, she attended the wounded with her own hands. Besides, she is a good mother and a devoted wife, and she superintends the education of her children. By birth she is a Russian grand duchess.

"VERY WELL FOR WOMEN."

This is Not Good Enough for Lady Henry Somerset's Prototype. Lady Henry Somerset, who has advised her young women proteges in an English industrial school so to perfect themselves that no one can say of them, "Oh, they do very well for women," is probably the foremost leader of the feminist movement in Great Britain.



LADY SOMERSET.

She is the daughter of the Earl and Countess Somerset, and is now just 50 years old. In 1890 she first achieved considerable importance by her election to the Presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association, now the largest company of its kind in England. In 1892 she was elected Vice President of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1898, on the death of Miss Frances Willard, she succeeded that famous woman as President of the International Association, which numbers over 500,000 members in various parts of the world.

She founded the Industrial Farm Colony at Duxhurst, which has grown to remarkable dimensions. She succeeded to her father's vast estates in Hertfordshire, Warrimoor, Surrey, London, and since 1884 she has used her wealth for the good of her fellowmen.

The Water Boatman.

The insect known as the water boatman has a regular pair of oars, his legs being used as such. He swims on his back, as in that position there is less resistance to his progress.

Lots of people are known as wicked because the towns they live in happen to be small.

Some men are born poor, some believe poverty, and some marry extravagant wives.

HOLD MOCK TRIALS.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT FOR CLUBS AND SOCIETY.

Legal Proceedings Gives Opportunity for Dramatic Display—Culture Club Hears Divorce Case Unrestrained by Bailiffs.

Seekers after novel entertainment for winter evenings have caught upon the mock trial, which is consequently doing its turn at popular favor. Fortunately the trial adapts itself to any company and may be just as amusing or just as educational as its managers care to make it. It gives opportunity for a play of wit which livens the monotony of the regulation court proceeding and it gives plenty of room for such personal touches as will add to the entertainment of an audience composed of friends of the players. Moreover, as a large part of the company can be subpoenaed for the trial the interest will be most undying. From the impandling of the jury to the final verdict, the audience will receive enthusiastically every stage of the trial's procedure.

A ridiculous charge is brought against a member of the party; often this is a club meeting. A young lawyer or law student is chosen for judge, as he can at the same time direct the conduct of the trial. The greatest care is taken to have everything in strict accordance with the legal custom and the slightest deviation from the regular order of trial is zealously guarded against. The lawyers appear with a burden of dignified leather-bound volumes, which they consult frequently and with ridiculous effect. The dignity of the judge is boldly overdrawn and his peremptory rulings intensified until the figure becomes a laughable caricature. Primed for the occasion, the questions and answers of the lawyers and their witness-



MOCK TRIAL FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

es are intentionally mirth-provoking and the stupidity of the jurymen is meant to add to the fun.

Although some of the most difficult problems of law are thus sometimes given an airing, a straightforward criminal case is most frequently chosen as of greater interest to a fun-seeking community. J. Brown is tried for the murder of his sister's cat and a series of interesting exhibits are shown to prove the assertion. At the end of several hours of earnest argument J. Brown clears himself by producing the cat, which has howled all evening from its hiding place under J. Brown's chair. All of this gives plenty of opportunity for fun at the expense of Brown and the members of the court and it also gives an opening for a display of dramatic ability, which is another thing the public is fond of.

Gives Play for Dramatic Ability. Perhaps the most commendable feature of the mock trial is the fact that it gives opportunity for theatrical ability or the sensibility of the average person. Everyone likes dramatic opportunity if it is not overwhelming, as is so often the case with the out-and-out amateur theatricals. Everyone likes the play of imagination which the trial makes possible and the dramatic incidents which its development produces. As a spectacular performance it pleases the dramatic sense of everyday people without displacing their sense of congruity in their own actions.

A trial appeals to the imagination and to people who know nothing of there is a fascination and mystery. For this reason, perhaps, as much as any other, the mock trial has gained its present popularity. In the rush for the mysterious which is overwhelming everyone nowadays the mock trial has found its place at the head of the list of entertainments. It has taken its place as a clever means of home entertainment and as a pleasing novelty for clubs.

At an evening gathering where some other form of amusement is the prearranged entertainment a mock trial is often interspersed with the greatest satisfaction. The members of the company assume the various roles easily and it ready of wit and fun find good opportunity for fun-making. When conducted in this way the trial soon becomes a battle of jokes in which the cleverest is bound to be the victor. And besides, the most satisfactory entertainment for those engaged in the play is that the greatest fun for the listeners, who perhaps can appreciate a joke even though they cannot make one.

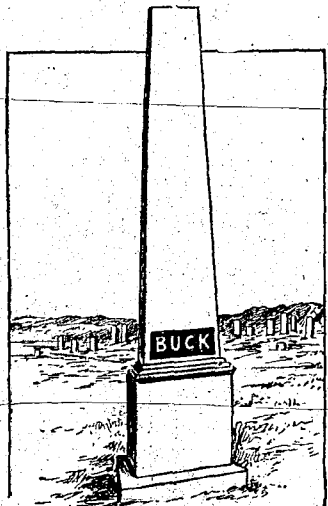
TIMBER INCREASING IN PRICE.

Product Becoming More Inaccessible and Therefore More Costly.

In an interesting report on the trade of Rigra, the British consul writes that "as regards the wood trade of the world in general, one broad fact is ever before us. It takes from sixty to seventy years to grow an average convertible tree and two minutes to hew it down. Thus each year the supply of timber is diminished, the forest fringe recedes farther and farther from the trunks and means of transport; each year the expense of working out the forest is in-

NOTABLE MONUMENT TO A LOVED HORSE.

In the beautiful Lakeview Cemetery at Seattle, Wash., can be seen a strange monument and grave as one can find. The monument was erected by W. I. Wadleigh. It marks the grave of his favorite horse Buck. This horse had been his constant companion for years. He was a magnificent animal, a thoroughbred which stood fifteen hands high and was so affectionate that he followed his master about like a dog.



MONUMENT TO A HORSE.

and seemed to fret and pine away if he left him only a short time.

The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"BUCK," My favorite horse. Died September 20, 1884. Aged 18 years and 6 months. For thirteen years by trusted companion in blackness of night, in storm, sunshine and danger.

On the north side is one word, "Corralled." On the opposite side you read: "In Adversity, Faithful." Near the resting place of the horse is his master's grave. Mr. Wadleigh had preferred to rest by the side of his noble horse, instead of by his family.

BEDINI'S DARING ACT.

Catches Turnip Thrown from a Chicago Skyscraper on a Fork.

Chicago people were treated to an astonishingly daring feat the other day, when John Bedini, of London, England, holding an ordinary carving fork in his mouth, caught a turnip hurled from the nineteenth floor of the Masonic Temple. An immense crowd watched the performance, and the car was blocked for some time. Bedini appeared in a headless like that of a cannibal king, with a spike on top, and placed the fork, a wooden-handled affair about a foot long, between his teeth. The first turnip went wild and the second struck the spike on Bedini's forehead, stunning him severely. He rallied quickly and caught the third turnip squarely on the tines of the fork. He took the terrible shock unflinchingly, and though his lips bled freely and he went tumbling backward, he clung to

and would be the happiest man on earth if he had her parents' consent to marry her.

"No, sir," thundered the admiral. "No, sir. Not now, anyhow. No pauper of an ensign is going to marry my daughter. You'd better wait until you are promoted and are able to support yourself before you think of marrying. The young officer astounded the admiral by not retiring precipitately. He even ventured the reminder that the admiral himself had married when he was but an ensign, and that his married life had been a happy one.

"Red Bill" Kirkland glared at the presumptuous speaker for a moment, says the New York Times, and then thundered:

"I know I married when I was an ensign. My father-in-law supported me for several years, too, but I'll be hanged if yours will."

A Bee as a Barometer.

Such should be the title of these lines, for whoever observes these interesting insects finds it easy enough to forecast exactly the kind of weather to be expected. At least, that is the opinion of many raisers of bees.

Generally the bee stays at home when rain is in the air. When the sky is simply dark and cloudy these busy workers do not leave their dwelling all at once. A few go out first, as though the queen had sent out messengers to study the state of the atmosphere. The greater number remain on observation until the clouds begin to dissipate and it is only then that the battalions entire rush out in search of nectar. A bee never goes out in a fog, because it is well aware that dampness and cold are two formidable enemies. We do not mean, however, that the bee is a meteorologist in the absolute sense of the word. Its cleverness consists in never being taken unawares, for it possesses untiring vigilance. Often one may observe the sudden entrance of bees into the hive when a dense cloud hides the sun, and even though the rain is not in evidence.

Cuvier's Opportunity.

Baron Cuvier, the renowned naturalist, then only eighteen, accepted a situation as tutor in a family living near Normandy. The house was near the sea and he often strolled on the bank. One day he found a stranded cuttle fish. He took it home, dissected it, and began then the study of molluscs, in which he won such a reputation. The ocean was his text book. This was his opportunity to learn from the sea, he became one of the shining lights in natural history.

Queer.

The prosaic individual who has out-lived romance finds it hard to understand how two people can dwell away hours and at their conclusion feel morally certain that only minutes have taken flight.

Early Marriages.

Miss Budd—"Do you approve of early marriages?" Mrs. Malaprop—"Not too early. I should say not before high noon."

JOHN THE JOKER.

"Who is the hero of the play?" "I can't tell you his name, but he's an angel."

"Is she a polite girl?" "Not at all. She finds it impossible to break herself of the habit of telling the truth."

"Now, don't you bother to help me on with my coat. She—it's no bother. It's a pleasure."—Town Topics.

"Herodly. 'Wot you dola, chile?' 'Nobly, mammy. 'My, but you is gittin' like yooth father.'—Baltimore World.

"Bobbis—'Wigwag must be making a awful lot of money.' 'Slobbis—'I should say he is. I actually believe he is making more than his wife can spend.'"

"I believe Mrs. Hemlock would rather quarrel with her husband than with anybody else." "Decidedly. Force always seeks the line of least resistance."

"Doctor—Did you take my prescription, ma'am? Patient—Yes; but, doctor, paper's awful hard to get down, an' it didn't seem to do me no good."—Chicago News.

Employer—And how long were you in your last place, my good-man? James (just out of Folsom penitentiary)—Ten years, sir, and I never had a single evening out.—Ex.

"Why, gentlemen," cried the after-dinner speaker, tragically, "what would this nation be without the ladies?" "Stagnation, of course," murmured the cheerful idiot.—Judge.

"Didn't you go away at all, Mrs. Dash?" "No; Mr. Dash said he was so well fixed now that we could afford to stay at home if we wanted to—so we did."—Detroit Free Press.

He—I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite. She—Encouragingly—Well, Mr. Duffer, there are plenty of bright, intelligent girls in the neighborhood.

A Guarantee and a Promise. "Do you guarantee this goods not to fade?" "Absolutely."—And if it does we will sell you new goods to match the changed color."—Indianapolis News.

Not His Fault. "Do you realize," said the economist, "that there is a heavy surplus in the United States Treasury?" "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it ain't my fault."—Washington Star.

Newlywed—"Why don't you take a wife?" Bachelor—"My income is only sufficient for one." Newlywed—"Well, if she really loved you she would probably be satisfied with that."—Puck.

"Don't you miss your husband very much now that he is away." "Oh, no! At breakfast I just stand his newspaper up in front of a plate and half the time I really forget he isn't there."—Exchange.

"That is four husbands rattling!" announced the medium in a solemn voice. "My husband rattling?" said the widow, absently; "gracious! he must have forgotten his night-key!"—Philadelphia Record.

In His Favor. She—Papa says that a young man who smokes cigarettes will never get the world on fire. He—Well, that's the first good thing I ever heard any one say of a cigarette smoker.—Yonkers Statesman.

Dr. Brown—"Well did you keep the thermometer in the room at 70 degrees, as I told you?" Mrs. Murphy—"I did, indeed, doctor, but I had a hard time to do it. The only place where I could stay at sixty was in the chimney place."—Life.

Poet—I was pleased to see my poem in your paper. Is there any money? Editor—Oh, no; we shan't charge you anything this time. It is your first offense, you know. If, however, it is repeated, we can not let you off again so easily.—Boston Transcript.

Young Wife—"I received to-day a beautiful diploma from the cooking school—on parchment and I've celebrated by making you this dish. Now, just guess what it is." Young Husband (chewing on his burnt omelet)—"The diploma."—Fleegende Blatter.

Manceuvres. Lieutenant Nobs (just arrived)—How long will you take to drive me to the fort, cabby? Cabby—Ten minutes, cabbing, by the short cut through the hallways. But the military alms goes the long way round, through the fashionable part of the town, your honor, which takes an hour. Cabby gets his hour.—Punch.

"Cordin' t' the statoots," began Judge Wayback, as he stood up, "I'll hev 'er giv' y' ten years t' the penitentiary." "But," exclaimed the lawyer for the defendant, jumping to his feet, "there are extenuating circumstances." "They is!" cried the judge in alarm. "Ef I thought that, durned if I wouldn't giv' him fifteen years."—Columbus Journal.

"There, my dear," said the returned hunter, "there's one bird for you, anyway. Bagged him just as I was about to give up in disgust." "Oh, George," exclaimed, "it's a carrier-pigeon, isn't it?" "Not much! It's a quail." "But it has a card tied to its leg, with some message on it. Let's see, it says: 'John Jones, Poultry and Game, Central Market.'"—Philadelphia Press.

The doctor examined his patient carefully, and, with a grave face, told him that he was very ill, and asked if he had consulted any one else. "Oh," said the man, "I went to see a druggist and asked his advice, and he—'" "Druggist?" the doctor broke in, angrily; "what was the good of that? The best thing you can do when a druggist gives you a bit of advice is to do exactly the opposite." "And he," the patient continued, "advised me to come to you."—Ex.

Canada's Homestead Law. Farm lots of 200 acres are granted to each head of a family and 100 to each male adult on condition of their building a log house 16x20 feet, cultivating 15 acres in every 100, and residing six months in each year during five years on the property.

When a man goes home and finds the house locked, he has no desire to sit in the comfortable rocker on the porch.

Poets may be born, but as a rule cooks are better paid.

NATHAN HALE.

One hero dies, a thousand new ones rise,
As flowers are sown where perfect blossoms fall—
Then quite unknown—the name of Hale now cries
Wherever duty sounds her silent call;
With head erect he moves, and stately pace,
To meet an awful doom,—no rebel just—
Brings scorn or hate to that exalted face,
His thoughts are far away, poised and at rest;

Now on the scaffold see him turn and bid
Farewell to home, and all his heart holds dear,
Majestic presence, all man's weakness hid,
And all his strength in that one hour made clear—
"I have one last regret,—that is to give
But one poor life, that my own land may live!"
—William Ordway Partridge, in Harper's Weekly.

A BETTER OFFER.

The junior partner in the firm of Clayton & Son looked up. He was a man of perhaps five and thirty, and seemed a little older. But his eyes were bright and his nerves were iron. He had grown old, as it were, in the business, the business that he now carried on alone, for his father had retired from active management the year before. It was a rich house, a conservative house that took few chances and clung tightly to its reputation for strict integrity and square dealing.

He was busy at the moment with an important letter of advice from his buyer in Paris. But his face cleared as he saw the cause of the interruption. He even smiled and thrust the letter aside. Then he stood his hand toward the chair that stood near the desk.

"Sit down, Miss Ronalds," said the girl, "but I will detain you only a moment."

She was a fine looking young woman, not too young—close to six and twenty, perhaps, but possessed of a youthful charm of voice and manner that would grow old very slowly.

"What can I do for you, Miss Ronalds?" he asked.

"Mr. Clayton," said the girl, "I have come to tell you that I am going to leave Clayton & Son."

"Going to leave us? Are you dissatisfied?"

"No," the girl quickly replied, "but I have a better offer."

"Oh!" said Richard Clayton. "The new house has thrown out its bait, eh? There was a little change in its tone that the girl was quick to recognize."

"Yes," she said, "the pay is better."

"Please understand, Miss Ronalds," he said, "that we are not bidding against the new house. If they want our best people, and our best people desire to go to them, the house has nothing further to say. We shall not in any instance meet their offers of increased salary."

The girl colored slightly.

"I think you quite mistake the meaning of my call," she said. "I certainly had no intention of using the offer from the Stapleton company as a club. In fact, I had decided some time ago to leave your employ at the first opportunity. Pray do not ask me for the reason. It has nothing to do with my business relations here. I am going away with only the kindest feelings for all my associates, and I particularly want to thank you for your many courtesies—and I'm very sorry I have detained you so long."

She turned to retire, but Richard Clayton called her back.

"Miss Ronalds," he said, "One moment, please. I want to apologize for my rude speech of a moment ago. We have lost so many of our best salespeople that I suppose I must have felt a little irritated when I spoke. Kindly forget it. When do you want to leave?"

"Next Monday," she replied, "the first of the month."

"And you are determined to go to them?"

"I told them I would come unless I received a better offer."

"And you will not entertain any offer from Clayton & Son?"

The girl shook her head.

"No," she answered.

"Very well," said Richard Clayton, as he turned back to his letter. "I have no doubt I will see you before you go."

The girl bowed and took her way back to the glove-department.

Richard Clayton's eyes were on the Paris letter, but his ears were strained to catch the last sound of the girl's footfalls. Then he sighed as he tried to fix his attention on the business in hand. But somehow the figures seemed to dance aside and a pair of big brown eyes looked up at him from the page.

As far back as he could remember his thoughts had never wandered as they did this particular morning. He was a methodical man and his mind was a well-trained machine. It had been running in one groove so long that he had supposed it never could leap to another.

It was quite extraordinary. His face suddenly glowed as another thought assailed him. Was he in love?

And then his mind came back with a sudden swiftness to the fact that Helen Ronalds was about to leave Clayton & Son. But why should this disturb him? There had been at various times hundreds of girls in his employ. If one of them was dropped from the payroll the fact had never disturbed him. What was there about this girl that was different from the others? She was handsome, that was undeniable. He knew she came of a good family, because he had heard the story of her brilliant and erratic, and financially unfortunate father. He knew that with her earnings she supported herself and mother, and that she had been educated for something quite different.

He would admit that he had been interested in Miss Ronalds from the first day he saw her at the glove counter.

ter. Probably it was her father's story that awakened this interest. He remembered the very day of her appearance. He remembered how he had gone back and asked the head of the department who the new girl was, and the man told him her story. A little later he had spoken to her on some trivial matter of business, and on that same day he had advanced her wages. Helen was an excellent saleswoman and well earned her \$9 a week. And yet \$9 seemed very little for a family of two, and for a girl with the early advantages and home life that Helen had known. No doubt Clayton & Son had failed to appreciate her, because here was the new house outbidding them. And yet there was no use of trying to remedy this injustice now. She had said that the increased salary was not the only reason she had for leaving. What could the other reason be?

And then Richard Clayton felt that perhaps he himself had unwittingly furnished the cause. He remembered that he had on numerous occasions paid her some little attentions that might have drawn the notice of the other girls. And yet all their talk had a business coloring. Nevertheless, he remembered he had noticed that several of the girls were shyly smiling when he had paused for a word or two with Helen.

Presently the office boy heard him humming a tune and observed at the same time that Richard Clayton was writing a letter. And while it was a momentary task he seemed to extract much enjoyment from its concoction. At last he ceased it into a shape that suited his inexperienced taste.

Dear Miss Ronalds, it began, your verbal notification of even date conveying intelligence of intended withdrawal from the clerical force of our house has been duly considered. While the firm regrets to lose your valuable services it has no wish to stand in the way of your securing any situation that seems an improvement upon your present one. At the same time the house of Clayton & Son is not willing to let you enter the service of a rival without making an effort to retain you. Understanding that no more money consideration will cause you to change your mind regarding this contemplated withdrawal, our Mr. Richard Clayton begs leave to offer to you himself, his name, his hand and his fortune—his fervent admiration and his true love. While this may seem abrupt to you, dear lady, Mr. Clayton finds now that it was a climax toward which he has been hastening for some time. He understands that it was the shock of learning that you were about to leave his service that brought a full realization of his deep regard for you. And while he realizes, too, that he is but a clumsy novice at this form of correspondence—commencing late in life, as it were—he feels convinced that if he could plead his cause in person and give you the opportunity to become better acquainted with him, it would be greatly to his advantage. Realizing as you must our Mr. Richard Clayton's anxiety will you not favor him with a reply at your earliest possible convenience. Very truly yours,

CLAYTON & SON.

Per Richard.

P. S.—My regards to your esteemed mother.

At 5 o'clock Richard Clayton paused at the glove counter. He knew that the other girls were watching him.

"Miss Ronalds," he said in his most businesslike tone, "here is the recommendation for which you asked," and he handed her the letter and with a stiff little nod passed along.

The next day was Sunday, and it was close to noon when a ring at the bell drew him to the door. A small boy stood there, a small boy who thrust a little envelope into his hand and vanished.

And this was the message that came to Richard Clayton:

No. 227 Tremont street, Saturday night.

Messrs. Clayton & Son, for Mr. Richard Clayton:

Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of recommendation and inquiry has been duly considered. In reply, I would say that I have mailed to Messrs. Stapleton & Co. this evening a message which may be briefly condensed to these words: "I have received a better offer."

My mother and I would be pleased to have you take tea with us on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Sincerely yours,

Helen Ronalds.

You dear, foolish man, do you think this quite formal enough? Helen.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hall Caine as a "Key."

Mr. Hall Caine, I observe, by 458 votes to 191, has become a "Key." It is not quite so easy to determine why the twenty-four who form the executive branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man are called "Keys."

The term is old. It appears in the Latin form of clavis, in 1418. Four years later there are English "Keys." But the Manx statutes did not recognize "Keys" till long afterward, in 1585. From that year to 1734 there were the twenty-four "Keys." But Gov. Horne, who must be taken to have known how to address that assembly, did not, in 1735, address it as "Keys," but as "Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys."

I turn to our friend Phillips of the "New World of Words," 1716. Mr. Phillips opines that these twenty-four chief commoners, "being as it were, keepers of the liberties of the people, are called 'Keys' of the island." Your "as it were" definition is necessarily somewhat fanciful.

However, Mr. Hall Caine is a "Key" of sorts. Once upon a time his fellow "Keys" would have been his electors. But in 1866 "Keys" consented to submit to the popular vote. Then the act of 1866 abolished a property qualification for "Keys," granted household suffrage in town and a 24 owner and 46 tenant franchise in the country. Further, it seems, it admitted women to vote. I should not wonder if this latter circumstance had a good deal to do with Mr. Hall Caine's election. Pall Mall Gazette.

An Atchison Girl's Equipment.

It is wonderful how a woman's things stay on. An Atchison girl wore two boxes of ribbon, three fancy combs, two flowers, a gold pin and seventeen hair pins in her hair to a dance and had every one on when she returned. New York Mail and Express.



THE BOYS TO BE PROUD OF.

Here's to the boys who are always ready
To do their best at their play or work;
Never afraid, as some are, of laboring
Never trying a task to shirk.

Never saying, "I cannot do it,"
And putting it off "till by-and-by,"
But facing each task with a sturdy courage,
A willing heart and a brave "I'll try."

Such are the boys we all depend on.
Such are the boys who will some day win.
They shut the doors of their hearts and guard them
Against bad thoughts that would fain come in.

Though only boys, as age is reckoned,
They are really men at heart, say I.
And it makes me glad and proud to see them
By-and-by. —Golden Days.

UNDONE BY LOVE OF PIE.

Little Johnny is a Philadelphia boy with an appetite for pie, and the North American tells of the dismal failure of his suit against a railway company through an innocent disclosure of his prowess as a pie devourer.

Six doctors had testified in a \$5,000 damage suit that Johnny was an invalid as the result of his sudden ejection from a trolley car, when Willie Brower took the stand, and incidentally spoke of Johnny's achievements in the pie-eating line.

"Could he eat a whole pie?" asked the lawyer.

"Why, yes, he ate five within a few minutes last week," replied Willie, enthusiastically.

In vain Johnny's lawyers contended that the pies were very small and should not be allowed to figure in the case. The testimony was admitted, and the company's lawyer argued that any boy who could eat five mince pies was not much of an invalid.

The jury took this view of the matter, and decided that Johnny had not made out a case. The mince pie testimony for the pies were of the mince meat variety—had been fatal.

A DOG'S RACE WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.

Passengers on the noon train on Sunday were quietly interested in a pointer dog. The canine would not violate the rules which forbid passengers to stand on the platform, and he was too modest to enter the passenger car, which was crowded, principally by ladies. His master was in a dilemma, and before he had time to resolve what to do the train started, and so did the dog. The locomotive screeched and the dog yelped in defiance as the race began. At times the ambitious animal would be ahead of the engine, and then would fall behind. Every window in the train had a head or two peering out watching the race, and all sympathized with the dog. He seemed to realize that he was an object of interest, as he would make an occasional burst and show terrific speed. Between the street station and Boylston the dog's head was under the railway, and the bridge he was plunked. The pointer went pell-mell between the guards and down into the stream. But he was suddenly emerged and gained the track, and reached Boylston just as the train stopped. Had it been any other day than Sunday the dog would have been saluted with hearty cheers by the ladies and gentlemen whose interest he excited. As it were, he gave three yelps for himself and almost upset his master, so glad was he at meeting him on terra firma.—Boston Times.

THE MAPLE'S VISITOR.

"Whew!" whistled the birch, with a shiver that shook off a great handful of leaves. "Winter is coming!"

"Why should you sigh over that?" said the jolly, rosy maple. "The garden will be so clear and white; and then the icicles! How they will sparkle on the tips of our fingers! You know they are ever so much brighter than these gold and crimson leaves that everybody likes so well."

"But the robins will be gone," sighed the birch, shaking her head, "and the pheasants and bluebirds!"

"Never mind, we shall have plenty of company," said the maple, and just at that moment a squirrel ran along her branches, and peeping into a hole in her trunk, asked if he might come in.

"Certainly," said the maple. "Stay all winter, if you like."

The squirrel seemed pleased with the invitation. So he stored in the maple's spare room all his baggage, which consisted of one hickory nut. He soon brought another, however, and another and another, till the room was almost full. Then he curled himself up comfortably in the warmest corner.

"I told you we should have company," said the maple. "Now I have some one to talk to on dull winter days."

And sure enough in stormy weather we always hear her rattling her branches and talking very fast in her fashion. But I am afraid that the squirrel is not a good listener; for, to tell the truth, he is sound asleep.—Youth's Companion.

WHEN CATHARINE WENT TO CHURCH.

Catharine went to church with her mamma one hot Sunday in August, and it must have been a queer church, for Catharine remembers only of passing through the great floor and pausing on the inside while the minister came to the end of his prayer.

Probably they went to a sea, but Catharine does not know.

There was the minister in the pulpit and the singers of the choir in his place, and ever so many fans in the house.

(While the organ was playing an old, old, old woman, wearing a dotted dress and a hat of straw that reminded

Catharine of the pictures in her "Mother Goose" book, came up the aisle and motioned to Catharine.)

The little girl rose and stepped into the aisle and the old, old woman's chin went up and her nose came down and she cracked a smile over her wrinkled face—a smile that reached from ear to ear.

Without hesitancy the little girl followed the old, old woman out into the sunlight and at once they were in a forest, with its cool shade and its grass and flowers.

Before them at the bottom of the hill was a beautiful river, and next that river were little fairies dipping up full bottles from the stream.

"What river is this?" the little girl asked.

"This is the River of Perfume," the old, old woman said, showing up her chin until it almost met her nose over a mouth that had become very sweet in the shadow of the forest.

"This creek runs into the river," then Catharine saw she stood on the bank of a creek that fell away to the river.

"What do they call this stream, and what is the green fluid flowing down?"

"This stream is called 'Sweet Violets,'" Catharine noticed that the stream was very fragrant and smelled just like her mother's "sweet violets" perfume, upstairs on the dresser.

"They walked on and presently stopped on the bank of another stream."

"And what is this?" asked Catharine.

"This," said the old, old woman, "is the stream called 'Altar of Roses.'" And all along its banks were bowers of roses.

Next they came to a stream called "Heliotrope," and then to one named "Sweet Clover," that was all in white; and the old, old woman smiled as she took Catharine on to the stream of "Apple Blossoms" and "Tuberose."

And then they met face to face a little old man, who took off his hat and bowed very respectfully to the old, old woman.

"Little girl," said the old man, "did you ever hear of the Music Cave?"

"I never did," said Catharine.

"Well," said the old man, "come with me."

And they went—this old, old woman, with her nose which turned down and a chin that turned up—as they had come from the church to the River of Perfumes.

They went into a valley with great big trees spreading branches over their heads and a mountain in front, and the old man clasped his hands and the trees parted and they could see in the side of the mountain the opening of the cave. And in the distance they could hear the trembling tones of a great organ, but it was so far away Catharine could scarcely hear it.

Again the old man clasped his hands and the door to the cave flew open and the music rushed out upon them. There were the stirring notes of the great organ and voices that were lifted in song clear and sweet. And then, gradually, the cave faded away and the old man faded away, and the old, old woman whose nose went down and whose chin came up, also faded away. And before Catharine there was another organ and a stream that seemed to flow down the floor and end at a pulpit. And the minister was saying something, and all the congregation was standing with bowed heads.

Catharine then saw that the stream was nothing after all but the carpet in the aisle of the church, and very likely the music she heard came from the choir, as they sung the closing anthem.

Again the fans were active, the minister left the rostrum and hurried to the door, where he was busy shaking hands with all of those he could reach. And Catharine's mamma, taking her by the arm and looking at her very closely, said:

"Why Catharine, I believe you've been asleep." —Chicago Record-Herald.

COBBLERS FAST DISAPPEARING.

Machines for Shoe Repairing Driving the Hand Workers Out of Business.

"What's become of all the little cobblers?" asked the man with the rumpled hair, who was looking at the shoe clerk.

"Gone the way of the stage-coach and the horse-car—given place to modern institutions and methods," was the reply.

"We don't need the cobbler now," continued the shoe man. "There is little place for him any more. To begin with, shoes are so cheap and the general run of wearers so fastidious nowadays, that the heel and tap economy of the shoe factories, too, have had a good deal to do with the disappearance of the shoemaker and his little shop. You see, everything that can possibly be done so is done by machinery these days, and the repairing of shoes is one of them. There are in New York to-day probably a dozen big shops where shoes are tapped by machine. These wholesale repair men cut do the work cheaper, better and quicker than by the hand method, and they send out regular collectors to the stores to gather up damaged shoes left by customers who still stick to the old idea of wearing a shoe so long as the upper holds good. It takes only a few minutes for a skillful operator to put on a sole with a machine, where it would keep a cobbler busy for the best part of a morning. Chinese men will put on soles for 75 cents to 85 cents while it used to cost \$1 or more. We get \$1.25 from our customers, so you see it is a good thing for us and for everybody concerned. No, sir, you'll have to hunt long and wearily for the old familiar sign of the boot and shoe with the 'repaired' between them. I guess." —New York Tribune.

A Minister's Advertisement.

The Baptist minister of Phillipsburg, Kan., advertises in the local paper: "There still remains a few vacant seats at the regular services in the Baptist Church of this city. The pastor will, and can, preach better sermons if the seats are all filled with worshipful attendants. Will you not come?"

Short Thoughts.

The man who wrote "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" had the satisfaction of seeing the little star follow his instructions.

MENDING POCKET KNIVES.

Sentimental Reasons That Lead People to the Cutter's Shop.

A man of an inquiring turn who had read on the front of a cutter's shop the sign, "Pocket Knives Rebladed and Rehandled," and who recalled the fact that when he was a boy he used to get a new blade put in sometimes when he broke one out of his knife, found, upon inquiry, that boys still get new blades put in knives just as they used to, but that as a matter of fact, the people who have pocket knives repaired are mostly older persons, and that the knives are likely to be valued for their associations.

"I've carried that knife for fifty years, or more," says one gentleman, and he hands over a knife that he's carried since he was a boy, and that he'd have to lose.

Many knives brought in for repairs are prized because they are gifts, or they were bought in some foreign country, or they just suit the hand of the man that uses them. There are various more or less sentimental reasons why a man may prefer to keep the old knife rather than discard it for a new one.

Then it may be that in some other cases the knife is too valuable to be thrown away. So that first and last and for one reason and another out of the vast number of pocket knives carried a good many come in to be mended.

The repairs made to pocket knives are of a varied character. They may consist, for example, in the putting on of one new blade in place of an old one, or in the replacement of a cracked or damaged blade with a new one.

With long use the blade at the hinged end or the spring in the handle or the rivet by which the blade is held may get worn so that the knife blade won't close properly, or may be the spring is no longer as it should be, flush with the back of the knife. In fact, a great many things can happen to a pocket knife, and, of course, the more blades the more things can happen, but the cutter repairs them all.

The phrase "rebladed and rehandled" suggested, of course, the idea of a complete renewal, and the inquirer wondered if it might not be possible that with the repair of a knife in one part and another, such a renewal might be effected. And the cutter said that not only was it possible, but that sometimes it actually did happen that with successive renewals of its various parts the whole knife came sometimes to be entirely renewed, and there was left of the original knife nothing.—New York Sun.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF MURDER.

Light Thrown on it by a Strange Assassination.

Light may be thrown on the psychology of murder by a remarkable assassination reported from Riva, at the head of the Lago di Garda. Riva is a peaceful, lovely, little Italian town, though still in Austrian possession, and a favorite summer and winter resort for Germans.

One of its attractions is the Ponale waterfall, a mile or so out of the town. Herr Ladenburger, a South German city judge on a vacation tour, was returning from a walk to the Ponale, when he met on the road a Prussian named Muller, a perfect stranger to him, who drew a revolver and shot him dead. Muller was arrested at once, and after pretending for a while to be mad, gave an account of himself.

He came from Instenburgh in Prussia, where he had been sent to jail for theft. After his discharge he found that he had fallen in the esteem of his townsmen, and that Instenburgh was no place for him. He was unable to make his way in other places and drifted to Riva, where, as his money was giving out, he decided to kill himself and bought a revolver.

He started on the Ponale road, in doubt whether to shoot himself or jump into the lake, when he met the unlucky judge. The judge looked so happy, so well pleased with himself and with life, that Muller fired at him immediately "out of hatred of the world and mankind."

He was asked what had become of his resolve to commit suicide, and explained that the sight of blood had killed his rage against the world. In the days of the romantic movement "a well-to-do bourgeois was like a red rag to the heroes of Mergat and Theophile Gautier, and Heine, but the violence was shown in literature rather than in actual life. There are no signs of literary or even anarchist inclinations in Muller's case. It seems to be a pure rage at any one who dared to be happy.—New York Sun.

Photographing Funeral Flowers.

The visitor surveyed the walls of the studio curiously.

"You don't seem to be taking the pictures of anything but flowers," was the critical remark.

"I told you," said the artist, "that I am devoting my attention to still life."

"But there are different kinds of still life," was the reply. "Why confine yourself to flowers exclusively?"

"I don't," said he, "once in a while I snap a corpse."

"A corpse!" This was a cry of dismay.

The artist nodded. "Don't you see," he said, "that these are all funeral flowers? If you will look more closely you will see that in many cases they are piled up around and over the coffin, although out of consideration for the feelings of the family in later years I always aim to avoid this ghoulish object. It is queer what a hold the mania for photographing funeral flowers has taken upon people. I wouldn't like to say that it has its root in pride in the number and beauty of floral decorations contributed by friends, but if that is not the explanation, what is? I'll warrant that I have photographed one hundred funerals in the past two months, and in each case the more flowers there were the larger number of pictures the family wished 'struck off' for distribution among relatives and friends. To me it seems rather a weird fact, but so long as the public likes it and is willing to pay for catering to it, I suppose I ought to have no kick coming."

Japan has two imperial universities—one at Tokyo, the other at Kyoto. The latter is only three years old.

The sun is traveling at 40 miles a second, about 40,000 times as fast as an express train.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF HABIT.

People Pull at Bales of Hay, Straw, Etc., From Mysterious Impulse.

After counting that twenty-four out of thirty passers-by had pulled a wisp out of some one of the many bales of excelsior piled up on the sidewalk, the traveling salesman looked up at the proprietor of the excelsior place, and, catching his eye, they both began to laugh.

"How many does your count show?" he asked the salesman. "I noticed you've been counting them, same as I do sometimes." And when the salesman told him the proprietor remarked that it was about the usual average, although he had often counted as many as nineteen out of twenty passers-by who could not resist the impulse to take a pull at the bales.

"It is a very funny thing. What makes the people do that?" asked the young salesman.

"Well, I don't know, really. I just know this, however, that I don't mind to have fifteen to twenty-five pounds of my goods wasted every day just because a lot of people have no control over their hands, but just look at that sidewalk!"

You'd think it hadn't been swept for a month, wouldn't you? Well, that sidewalk has been swept four times this morning.

"As I say, it isn't the stuff that's wasted I care about, but I don't want the bother of keeping the sidewalk free from excelsior, as my neighbor here next door insists when everybody that passes throws some down for my benefit to sweep away, and if I don't have it done then my neighbors fight with me about it. I have twice had to go to court about it."

"It's the same thing with hay, straw or hair for mattresses. Some people even can't stop themselves from pulling billboards all to pieces as they walk along. No, I couldn't say what makes people do it. My bookkeeper inside there is quite a dab at phrenology, and he says it's the bump of destructiveness makes people do that. But then, what makes me do it? I ain't anxious to waste my own goods, and I often take a pull at a bale myself when I ain't thinking. I guess it's human nature that's all. You're gone, are you? Well, so long. Drop in early next week. I expect I'll have something for you then."

"Now, just look at him," exclaimed the proprietor, with a grim smile, as the salesman walked away. "There he goes, too," and the salesman, passing by one of the bales, pulled out a generous wisp and was absent-mindedly crumbling it away in his hand as he walked off.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, in revenge against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

When President McKinley was assassinated the blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright.

That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, the assassin took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

Nation Mourns McKinley.
The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped.

The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at every symbol of government. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating. The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal who is not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a male-

factor and nothing else. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and reasonable.

Urges Laws Against Anarchists.
I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. If found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presidency, or the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers.

This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is kindled it burns like a consuming fire.

Country's Commercial Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others.

Caution Is Advised.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good, the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers, the of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of

our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies. Yet it is true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils.

Publicity a Cure for Trusts.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. Combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled.

The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations, engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is a lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above indicated. There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal, with commerce in its broadest sense, including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

Would Exclude Chinese.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement, wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to reach that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The

chief factor in the success of each man—wage worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. There must in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

Immigration Laws Unsatisfactory.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity was especially provided for in the present tariff law. Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined, according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point which will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Subject to this proviso the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

American Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discredit to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should no longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products; and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy. Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the ocean.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain it as such with all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenses of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The most care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues

